THE
MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 57. APRIL 1, 1800. [No. 3. of VOL. 9.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN compliance with my promiſe, that, if I made public what I conſider as likely to be a uſeful diſcovery with reſpect to the manufacturing of ſweets, and which may probably lay the grounds for making ſugar in Europe, I would firſt ſend it to your uſeful Magazine; I now haſten, as the ſeaſon for planting is fully arrived, to communicate what has occurred to me relative to that ſubject.

Having ſome years paſt become acquainted with Mr. HENRY SMEATHMAN, to whom the honour of firſt raiſing a bluſh on the cheeks of Europeans for having been concerned in that barbarous traffic the Slave Trade, excluſively belongs; I naturally caught a ſpark of that honeſt fire which warmed his manly mind, and gladly contributed my poor endeavours in the common cauſe of human nature, exerted to rouſe the public to a proper ſenſe of the cruel wrongs done to our almoſt neighbours, whoſe unoffending ſimplicity, and the impoſſibility of their ever giving the ſmalleſt diſturbance to our national commerce, ought, if any thing could inſure mankind from unprovoked annoyance, to have afforded them ſecurity.

That but ſmall ſucceſs has hitherto attended the efforts of thoſe engaged in their cauſe excites no ſurpriſe; for, how indeed ſhould men who care ſo little for the natural rights of their own children, as to ſell their votes at elections, and, with them, the conſtitution they inherited from their forefathers, be alive to the immutable privileges of a foreign country? We therefore both agreed (long before he died a martyr to this object) that until ſome method could be found out of manufacturing ſugar in Africa, or cultivating it in Europe, no great ſucceſs was to be expected from any plans to aboliſh the ſlave-trade.

Many circumſtances have prevented me from becoming a uſeful aſſociate in this generous plan; yet I beheld with much ſatisfaction, in common with all diſintereſted men, the agitation of ſo noble a queſtion; and the united efforts of others to procure the article ſugar from maple, beets, and ſaccharine vegetables.

Such a wiſh, ſo formed, could not long quit the mind; and, during my tours to the continent, few vegetable ſubſtances preſented themſelves without examination as to their capability of producing ſweets, but nothing appeared ſo likely to contribute to the wiſhed for end, as the Turkey corn of Lombardy, immenſe quantities of which are cultivated in Piedmont, the Pope's States, &c.

We ſaw great ſappy ſtems, containing a ſweet juice, which hogs would greedily devour, growing cloſe as ſugar-canes, making the ſame appearance, raiſed nearly in the ſame manner, and whoſe uſes were inconceivably varied.

Of the grain we ate *polenta*, equal to wheat in nutriment; of the bloom we had delicate brooms, fitted up with light but ſtrong handles made of the ſtalk; while the dried leaves afforded clean and elaſtic ſtuffing for mattreſſes; even the green ſmall unmatured ears were not thrown away, for of them we had excellent *frittura*, by dividing them into quarters, and frying them in batter like young artichokes: the *juice* of theſe plants alone remained unuſed, and on that my attention was fixed; yet years paſſed on, after my return home, without making any experiment; chiefly owing to an erroneous idea that the plant could not be cultivated in England.

At length ſomebody told me, that Mr. Dibdin, of Hampſtead, conſtantly raiſed very fine ones in his garden; and having procured ſome ſeed of the American mottled wheat, in cones, I ſteeped them, and planted them about four inches deep, in common mould; they roſe to eight, nine, and even ten feet high, without hoeing; but being much occupied, the firſt year paſſed away without making trial of their juice.

Next year I again planted them, exactly in the ſame ſpots, about four or five in the ſpace of a foot ſquare; and, to my great ſurpriſe, they again grew, without any manure, to as great a height as the preceding year.

This favourable circumſtance greatly contributed to my making the experiment; therefore, after gathering the fruit in October, which was very large and per-

fect, I cut down the green canes, and having by an awkward proceſs (not poſſeſſing the means of preſſure by roller or ſcrew) extracted a ſufficient quantity of the juice, with which they then abounded, I ſoon reduced it, by the ſimple proceſs of boiling, to a rich ſyrup.

This was taſted by ſome Weſt India planters, and owned to be very much like the ſugar-cane juice, previous to granulation; alſo by a diſtiller of eminence, who ſaid, if it did not take up too much water to break it down, it might be found of great uſe in his art. One ingenious gentleman thought it might be converted into beer; another, that it might compoſe wine; and by all who have taſted it, it has been acknowledged to be a pure ſyrup.

In this manner the little at firſt made has been in a great meaſure diſſipated; but I have ſtill ſome ſmall quantity by me, that I have kept for ſixteen months without any apparent alteration.

Thus, that a rich ſyrup may be extracted from the cane of the American wheat, or Turkey corn, is aſcertained; whether ſugar can be produced, muſt remain to be tried by thoſe who underſtand that proceſs, and poſſeſs the neceſſary apparatus; and it is alſo as clear that it may be eaſily raiſed in this country.

During all this time not having found *one* perſon who has even conjectured the nature of the plant from whence I extracted this ſyrup, I think I have reaſon to conclude that it has not hitherto been thus applied by any one but myſelf.

If it ſhould appear that I am miſtaken, it will give me no concern; but a great deal of gratification will it afford, if this ſweet ſhould ultimately be found uſeful, by enabling us to raiſe ſome of that produce, which is now only procured by the continual deportation of the helpleſs and unhappy inhabitants of Africa.

Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

Biſhopſgate, G. CUMBERLAND.
Egham, Surrey, March 1, 1800.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE true ſolution of the queſtion propoſed by a correſpondent on the paſſage in Virgil, *Nihil* iſte *nec* auſus *nec* potuit, is to be found in the following well-known peculiarity of the Latin language; that after a negative a diſtribution is generally made, not by *aut* or *vel* repeated, but by *nec* or *neque*. Corn. Nep. de Timoleon: Nihil unquam *neque* inſolens *neque* glorioſum ex ore ejus exiit. Plaut. Trin. v. 97. *Neque* de illo quicquam *neque* emeres *neque* venderes. Schell. Præcepta Stili bene Latini, vol. i. p. 291. ed. Sec. Priſci τοις *nec (neque)—nec (neque)* præmittunt ſæpe vocabulum negans, v.c. *nullus, nihil, non,* &c. Cic. Mil. *Non poſſum reliqua nec cogitare nec ſcribere.* This peculiarity ſeems not to have been preſent to the mind of the great Bentley, when on the Andria of Terence, act i. ſc. ii. v. ult. he wrote the following note, Vera ſine dubio et vetuſta illa lectio eſt *neque haud,* non *neque hoc*: Sic Plautus ter quaterque, Noſter iii. 3, 31. At ego *non* poſſe arbitror, *neque* illum hanc perpetuo habere, *neque* me perpeti.

Allow me to remind your correſpondent who propoſes an ingenious interpretation of Virg. Ec. I, 54. of a paſſage in the Æneid. I. 602, "magnum quæ ſparſa per orbem," which will ſhew that the genius of the Latin language is not violated by the ellipſis of the verb *eſt* after *depaſta.*

While I have my pen in my hand allow me to detain your claſſical readers another moment, to propoſe a correction of a paſſage in Homer, Il. XXII. v. 346. for αι γαρ πως read αι γαρ ὡς. See Odyſſ. XV. 156. and in vindication of the metre Il. XIV. 521. By the critical ſcholar the emendation, whether approved or not, will be inſtantly underſtood on reading the paſſage. I am, Sir, your's, &c.

Cheſhunt, Feb. 23, 1800. E. COGAN.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

[*Communicated by* DR. BEDDOES.]

SIR,

SOON after my paper on the word *tyde* was publiſhed in the Monthly Magazine, it occurred to me that the epithet *(high)* is applied to the word *time* as well as *tyde*.

Ex. It is *high* time to do a thing.

In Chaucer may be found many examples in which *tyde* was uſed to mean *time*.

Ex. Meal-*tyde* for dinner-*time*.

My reaſons for believing that *tyde*, though it ſignifies *time*, is the ſame word as *tyde*, uſed to expreſs the *riſe* and fall of the ſea, may be ſeen in your Magazine of laſt May.

Allowing it to be true that the epithet *high* uſed of the *tyde* of the ſea, has been retained with this word when it means *time*; I ſhall be glad to find in your Magazine a ſolution of its meaning in its latter ſituation (as applied to *time*), and to be informed why it may not be found *low*-time as well as *high*-time to do a thing.

To

To another of my papers publiſhed in your Magazine of laſt November, I am happy to add further evidence.

To *wreke*, meaning to *revenge*, ſeems to me now, as it did then, to be the word *reckon* with ſome alteration of ſpelling.

Vide Monthly Magazine.

I have there ſhewn *reckon* ſometimes to be equivalent in ſignification to the word *quite* or *pay*. Now a *reckoning* or *payment* makes the parties *even*, and in caſe of revenge, a ſchool-boy has the ſame end, moſt clearly ſhewn, I think, in the following expreſſions towards the other, on whom he deſires to be revenged, "I'll be *even* with you for that—I'll be a *match* with you for that—I'll be *up* to you for that—I'll *pay* you for that."

About Bath, among the common people, the injured perſon will threaten the other who provokes him, thus:

"Be quiet, or thee and I ſhall *reckon*, or have a *reckoning*."

Your correſpondent of Stockton upon Tees may ſtill call the word *wreke* "*a very different word in every reſpect*" from *reckon*; but this round aſſertion he has not ſupported by a ſingle proof. He may call my interpretation of a paſſage from Chaucer "*ſtrained*," and then proceed to ſhew a paſſage, as he calls it, of "leſs equivocal authority, to the contrary." What he means "to the contrary," I know not; but I ſhall quote the paſſage he gives, and continue "my ſtrained interpretation." I doubt not my readers will find it quite eaſy and natural.

I ſhall begin at an earlier part of Chaucer's ſtory of Antiochus, as given in the Monkes Tale, than at the "leſs equivocal" couplet.

Antiochus threatens to *wreke* his ire on Jeruſalem.

"God for his manace him ſore ſmote
With invyſible wounde, aye incurable,
That in his guttes carſe ſo and bote
That his paynes were importable;
And certainly the *wreche* was reſonable,
For many a mannes guttes did he payne.

Wreche means *reckoning*, *payment*—for what? For that he many a man's guts did payne.

What made your correſpondent paſs by this paſſage, though ſixty-one lines before, to chuſe the following celebrated couplet of "leſs equivocal authority," is beſt known to himſelf.

"The *wreche* of God him ſmote ſo cruelly
That in his body wicked wormes crept."

Subſtitute *reckoning*, *payment*, for *wreche*, and uſe the explanation for the firſt quotation, for it muſt be the ſame in both inſtances.

My explanation is further confirmed by the concluding lines of this ſhort ſtory.

"He ſterfe ful wretchedly on a mountayne.
Thus hath this robbour and this homycide,
That many a man made to wepe and plaine,
Such *guerdon* as belongeth to pride."

Guerdon means *reward*, and *reward* is *payment*, or *reckoning*, or *wreche*.

I have not cavilled becauſe the word *wreche* was quoted to prove my interpretation of the word *wreke* "*ſtrained*;" though on a diſputed word it was but reaſonable and fair that the *ſame* word, and not a variety of it, ſhould have been choſen, eſpecially for a "leſs equivocal" inſtance, but I have not found this gentleman either reaſonable or fair towards me throughout his paper.

I ſhall obſerve, that after the couplet was given, the explanation was very conveniently omitted, as uſual with him.

After telling your readers, *very learnedly*, that *rich* is derived *either* from the Saxon or the French, your correſpondent ſuddenly tells us that *rich* "can *conſequently* have no diſcoverable connection with *reck*, *rake*, or *reek*." I allow none at all from ſuch reaſoning as this he gives; but if he will put on his ſpectacles and read the preceding paragraph of his own performance, he may perhaps diſcover that while in ſearch of a "leſs equivocal" example, he did know *wreche* to be a variety of the word *wreke*, and that conſequently there is a diſcoverable connection between *rich* and *reck*, &c.

Of ſimilar diſcoverable connection I ſhall add ſome more examples; perhaps he may remember another a little longer than he can himſelf.

ſpe*k*e	makes	ſpee*ch*
brea*k*		brea*ch*
ſtic*k*		ſtit*ch*
mil*k*		a mil*ch*-cow
han*k*		the haun*ch* bone
po*k*e		pou*ch*
ſa*ck*		ſat*ch*el
li*k*erous		le*ch*erous

You may diſcover, Mr. Editor, that your correſpondent of Stockton upon Tees was not the ſole motive of this communication; indeed, he is, throughout his ſhort paper, the inſinuator of my errors, but the prover of no one. Between him and me there can be no *reckoning*, for no where does he ſo much as allude to one of the reaſons I have given. When he attacks me in my ſtrongeſt hold, he ſhall meet with

one not like himſelf, who cannot keep his tongue ſtill on a ſubject of which he is ignorant, from one who will not firſt purloin the wit of another, and afterwards miſapply it to overturn a very uſeful inveſtigation as yet in its infancy, becauſe he poſſeſſes no capacity of effecting it from his own reſources.

Bath. R. GILLUM, M. D.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

R. H. C. ſays, in a former magazine, that when ſpeaking concerning Mr. Simeon's ſkeleton, he had "no other object in view than to ſtate what appeared to him a plain truth, and that he did not mean to diſcredit your inſtructive miſcellany."

What objects people may have in view who write under concealed names, is not always very evident, and thoſe who have the leaſt knowledge of mankind are not in the habit of giving them implicit credit for their regard to plain truth. But I will even admit the ſincerity of R. H. C. and add, that I never meant to inſinuate, that a man might not juſtly avail himſelf of a magazine to ſhew reſpect to a work of merit, or what he ſuppoſed to be ſuch. My obſervation was directed againſt ſuch as injure works of genius and learning, (as Robinſon's work undoubtedly is, be his ſentiments what they may,) and who aim to raiſe their own reputation, or the reputation of their friends, on the ruin of others. No diſreſpectful inſinuations were meant on my ſide againſt evangelical men: a ſincerely evangelical man I reſpect as much as R. H. C. can; but it does not follow, that every thing ſaid or done by people called evangelical, is to be received as goſpel. And here I leave this matter; I will not trouble R. H. C. with any further obſervations, ſhould he think proper to notice this letter. The little communications I have for two or three years paſt ſent to the Monthly Magazine, appear with my name at full length; and it was certainly imprudent in me, ſo far as my own intereſt is concerned, to engage in the ſmalleſt altercation, where on the one ſide is all the advantage of concealment, and on the other all the inconvenience of an open avowal of name. I remain, &c.

G. DYER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I OFFER my thanks to your correſpondent, p. 23, for his information concerning Latin negatives. On his critique on my quotation from Virgil, permit me to ſay a few words. It is true, my method of conſtruing the paſſage in queſtion is different from that which he propoſes: I have always been accuſtomed to apprehend it thus; Iſte nec auſus *eſt*, nec potuit *facere* nihil. And this ſtill ſeems to me the moſt plain, natural, and obvious conſtruction; eſpecially ſince, even admitting his mode of interpretation, the colliſion of the negatives is not thereby diſſolved, as the ſubſtantive *nihil*, notwithſtanding his *negative*, muſt ſtill be applied to *facere* in the two ſubſequent members of the ſentence; the active verb *facere* requiring an objective caſe after it, without which the ſentence would be incomplete, and *nihil* being the only ſubſtantive which the Latin idiom will warrant in this place. Therefore ſuppoſing, with your correſpondent, the verb *fecit* to be underſtood, the paſſage, if written in full, according to the ſyntactical order and dependance of the words on each other, will ſtand as follows: Iſte *fecit* nihil, nec auſus *eſt facere nihil*, nec potuit *facere nihil*. So that his criticiſm, either way, is entirely nugatory and might as well have been omitted.

Upon further inveſtigation, I find, indeed, that other of the beſt Latin poets have not always obſerved that nice diſtinction of terms which might have been expected; but ſometimes ſtrangely diſtort them from their primary and literal import, and that without any apparent reaſon. I ſhall illuſtrate my meaning by two examples from Horace. The firſt is taken from B. 2. Od. 12. *ab initio*.

Nolis longa feræ bella Numantiæ
Nec dirum Annibalem, *nec* Siculum mare
Pœno purpureum ſanguine, mollibus
Aptari citharæ modis;
Nec fævos Lapithas, *et* nimium mero
Hylæum; domitoſ*que* Herculea manu
Telluris juvenes, &c.

The ſecond example occurs in B. 3. Od. 1. l. 41-44.

Quod ſi dolentem *nec* Phrygius lapis,
Nec purpurarum ſidere clarior
Delenit uſus, *nec* Falerna
Vitis, Achæmenium*que* coſtum, &c.

In the above paſſages there is evidently a confuſed aſſociation of copulative and disjunctive conjunctions, the ſignification of which is here neceſſarily required to be identical. But great poets, perhaps, like ſome great perſonages, enjoy a privilege of occaſionally tranſgreſſing thoſe laws which bind the ordinary claſs of mankind.

Hanſlope, I am, &c.
Feb. 21, 1800. W. SINGLETON.

T

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

OBSERVING that you wiſh for information reſpecting the preſent ſtate of the different provincial towns of the kingdom, I beg leave to ſend you the following notices of Aberdeen. Although a ſtatiſtical account of this city has been but recently publiſhed, yet, as that account contains but little of manners, what is now tranſmitted may not be deemed altogether ſuperfluous.

In appreciating the character of a people regard ſhould be had to the ſituation and circumſtances in which they are placed; a ſmall local difference making an eſſential variety in a country whoſe inhabitants were originally the ſame.

Although ſufficiently alive to matters of private intereſt, yet to matters of general or national import the Aberdonians are conſidered as being rather lukewarm. Approaching the moſt eaſterly point of the country, they were, until the late eſtabliſhment of turnpike-roads and mail coaches, in a manner, cut off from that direct communication with the metropolis enjoyed by their ſouthern neighbours. More concentrated therefore within themſelves, they were diſpoſed to view with indifference whatever was paſſing in the great theatre of the world, provided all went well at home. This trait however is becoming daily leſs diſcernible. Fifty years ago, if a citizen had occaſion to viſit London, it was deemed a matter of ſuch hazard that he thought it only common prudence to make his will before ſetting out; and if he returned at the end of three months, he was conſidered as having been wonderfully expeditious. Now he can make the ſame trip, either by ſea or land, in as many weeks; and ſtill have eight or ten days to ſpare in the metropolis for gratifying his curioſity or tranſacting his buſineſs. Formerly much connected with Dutchmen, as the purchaſers of their ſtaple commodity, the Aberdonians gradually acquired a little of Dutchmen's neutrality; like them too looking with rather ſuſpicious eyes on modes of life or of buſineſs differing from thoſe of their forefathers. This averſion to any thing new has no doubt retarded many improvements; but it has, at the ſame time, been productive of ſome good effects. In carrying on their different branches of trade, moving ſlowly ſtep by ſtep, and ſeldom or never ſpeculating beyond their capital, they have been leſs ſubject to the bad effects attending any ſudden change or obſtruction to commerce; occaſioned by a declaration of war or commencement of peace. A late inſtance of this may be mentioned. Previous to the breaking out of the preſent war, the manufacture of ſtockings was that which was carried to the greateſt extent here. Theſe were nearly all exported to Holland; but, on the ſeizure of that country by the French, the trade was almoſt annihilated; yet there was not among the manufacturers a ſingle failure in conſequence. A better proof of ſober induſtry cannot well be given: were it required, it might be added, that the travelling agents of the Engliſh commercial houſes acknowledge, that in no place in the courſe of their ride do they meet with ſuch ready and punctual payments as in Aberdeen. So much for keeping cloſe to the main chance, and leaving it to the more active and turbulent ſpirits of the ſouth and weſt to ſpeculate in trade, or in politics, to invite improvements or innovations.

The diſlike to novelty was ſometime ago ſhewn in a very perceptible light, on its being propoſed to improve our church muſic by introducing an organ. This to be ſure was a matter of no great harm; but the righteous ſpirit of Preſbyterianiſm revolted at the idea; and when the affair came before the Council of Elders, it was thrown out with the utmoſt indignation.

Although the general ſpirit of the people ſeems inimical to commercial or political theoriſts, ſeveral religious ſectaries have made ſuch conſiderable progreſs among the lower claſſes as to have cauſed ſome degree of alarm. As, however, perſecution for opinions, or even a libellous oppoſition to them, is but ſynonimous to their propagation, it were very unwiſe in the laity or clergy of the eſtabliſhed church to attempt harraſſing a few fanatics who muſt of themſelves very ſoon diſappear.

Excepting a few who belong to the learned profeſſions, all the inhabitants either are or have been engaged in buſineſs; ſcarcely any idle or landed gentleman reſiding in the town. Indeed it preſents few inducements, but that of convenience, to thoſe poſſeſſed of much time and money, a dull uniformity being obſerved from one end of the year to the other, unleſs at a money-term or an annual county-meeting, on which laſt occaſion all the brilliancy of the ſurrounding country is generally collected. It is no wonder then if the ſuperior attractions of London or Edinburgh carry away the great, while the ſmall landholder is content to live within the bounds of his eſtate; thus leaving us merely a ſociety of merchants, except on the caſual intermixture of the military. Where there is no diſſimilarity of purſuit, there can be little variety of character, eſpecially when that purſuit is enlivened or interrupted with

but

one not like himſelf, who cannot keep his tongue ſtill on a ſubject of which he is ignorant, from one who will not firſt purloin the wit of another, and afterwards miſapply it to overturn a very uſeful inveſtigation as yet in its infancy, becauſe he poſſeſſes no capacity of effecting it from his own reſources.

Bath. R. GILLUM, M. D.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

R. H. C. ſays, in a former magazine, that when ſpeaking concerning Mr. Simeon's ſkeleton, he had "no other object in view than to ſtate what appeared to him a plain truth, and that he did not mean to diſcredit your inſtructive miſcellany."

What objects people may have in view who write under concealed names, is not always very evident, and thoſe who have the leaſt knowledge of mankind are not in the habit of giving them implicit credit for their regard to plain truth. But I will even admit the ſincerity of R. H. C. and add, that I never meant to inſinuate, that a man might not juſtly avail himſelf of a magazine to ſhew reſpect to a work of merit, or what he ſuppoſed to be ſuch. My obſervation was directed againſt ſuch as injure works of genius and learning, (as Robinſon's work undoubtedly is, be his ſentiments what they may,) and who aim to raiſe their own reputation, or the reputation of their friends, on the ruin of others. No diſreſpectful inſinuations were meant on my ſide againſt evangelical men: a ſincerely evangelical man I reſpect as much as R. H. C. can; but it does not follow, that every thing ſaid or done by people called evangelical, is to be received as goſpel. And here I leave this matter; I will not trouble R. H. C. with any further obſervations, ſhould he think proper to notice this letter. The little communications I have for two or three years paſt ſent to the Monthly Magazine, appear with my name at full length; and it was certainly imprudent in me, ſo far as my own intereſt is concerned, to engage in the ſmalleſt altercation, where on the one ſide is all the advantage of concealment, and on the other all the inconvenience of an open avowal of name. I remain, &c.

G. DYER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I OFFER my thanks to your correſpondent, p. 23, for his information concerning Latin negatives. On his critique on my quotation from Virgil, permit me to ſay a few words. It is true, my method of conſtruing the paſſage in queſtion is different from that which he propoſes: I have always been accuſtomed to apprehend it thus; Iſte nec auſus *eſt*, nec potuit *facere* nihil. And this ſtill ſeems to me the moſt plain, natural, and obvious conſtruction; eſpecially ſince, even admitting his mode of interpretation, the colliſion of the negatives is not thereby diſſolved, as the ſubſtantive *nihil*, notwithſtanding his *negative*, muſt ſtill be applied to *facere* in the two ſubſequent members of the ſentence; the active verb *facere* requiring an objective caſe after it, without which the ſentence would be incomplete, and *nihil* being the only ſubſtantive which the Latin idiom will warrant in this place. Therefore ſuppoſing, with your correſpondent, the verb *fecit* to be underſtood, the paſſage, if written in full, according to the ſyntactical order and dependance of the words on each other, will ſtand as follows: Iſte *fecit* nihil, nec auſus *eſt facere nihil*, nec potuit *facere nihil*. So that his criticiſm, either way, is entirely nugatory and might as well have been omitted.

Upon further inveſtigation, I find, indeed, that other of the beſt Latin poets have not always obſerved that nice diſtinction of terms which might have been expected; but ſometimes ſtrangely diſtort them from their primary and literal import, and that without any apparent reaſon. I ſhall illuſtrate my meaning by two examples from Horace. The firſt is taken from B. 2. Od. 12. *ab initio*.

Nolis longa feræ bella Numantiæ
Nec dirum Annibalem, *nec* Siculum mare
Pœno purpureum ſanguine, mollibus
Aptari citharæ modis;
Nec fævos Lapithas, *et* nimium mero
Hylæum; domitoſ*que* Herculea manu
Telluris juvenes, &c.

The ſecond example occurs in B. 3. Od. 1. l. 41-44.

Quod ſi dolentem *nec* Phrygius lapis,
Nec purpurarum ſidere clarior
Delenit uſus, *nec* Falerna
Vitis, Achæmenium*que* coſtum, &c.

In the above paſſages there is evidently a confuſed aſſociation of copulative and disjunctive conjunctions, the ſignification of which is here neceſſarily required to be identical. But great poets, perhaps, like ſome great perſonages, enjoy a privilege of occaſionally tranſgreſſing thoſe laws which bind the ordinary claſs of mankind.

Hanſlope, I am, &c.
Feb. 21, 1800. W. SINGLETON.

T

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

OBSERVING that you wiſh for information reſpecting the preſent ſtate of the different provincial towns of the kingdom, I beg leave to ſend you the following notices of Aberdeen. Although a ſtatiſtical account of this city has been but recently publiſhed, yet, as that account contains but little of manners, what is now tranſmitted may not be deemed altogether ſuperfluous.

In appreciating the character of a people regard ſhould be had to the ſituation and circumſtances in which they are placed; a ſmall local difference making an eſſential variety in a country whoſe inhabitants were originally the ſame.

Although ſufficiently alive to matters of private intereſt, yet to matters of general or national import the Aberdonians are conſidered as being rather lukewarm. Approaching the moſt eaſterly point of the country, they were, until the late eſtabliſhment of turnpike-roads and mail coaches, in a manner, cut off from that direct communication with the metropolis enjoyed by their ſouthern neighbours. More concentrated therefore within themſelves, they were diſpoſed to view with indifference whatever was paſſing in the great theatre of the world, provided all went well at home. This trait however is becoming daily leſs diſcernible. Fifty years ago, if a citizen had occaſion to viſit London, it was deemed a matter of ſuch hazard that he thought it only common prudence to make his will before ſetting out; and if he returned at the end of three months, he was conſidered as having been wonderfully expeditious. Now he can make the ſame trip, either by ſea or land, in as many weeks; and ſtill have eight or ten days to ſpare in the metropolis for gratifying his curioſity or tranſacting his buſineſs. Formerly much connected with Dutchmen, as the purchaſers of their ſtaple commodity, the Aberdonians gradually acquired a little of Dutchmen's neutrality; like them too looking with rather ſuſpicious eyes on modes of life or of buſineſs differing from thoſe of their forefathers. This averſion to any thing new has no doubt retarded many improvements; but it has, at the ſame time, been productive of ſome good effects. In carrying on their different branches of trade, moving ſlowly ſtep by ſtep, and ſeldom or never ſpeculating beyond their capital, they have been leſs ſubject to the bad effects attending any ſudden change or obſtruction to commerce; occaſioned by a declaration of war or commencement of peace. A late inſtance of this may be mentioned. Previous to the breaking out of the preſent war, the manufacture of ſtockings was that which was carried to the greateſt extent here. Theſe were nearly all exported to Holland; but, on the ſeizure of that country by the French, the trade was almoſt annihilated; yet there was not among the manufacturers a ſingle failure in conſequence. A better proof of ſober induſtry cannot well be given: were it required, it might be added, that the travelling agents of the Engliſh commercial houſes acknowledge, that in no place in the courſe of their ride do they meet with ſuch ready and punctual payments as in Aberdeen. So much for keeping cloſe to the main chance, and leaving it to the more active and turbulent ſpirits of the ſouth and weſt to ſpeculate in trade, or in politics, to invite improvements or innovations.

The diſlike to novelty was ſometime ago ſhewn in a very perceptible light, on its being propoſed to improve our church muſic by introducing an organ. This to be ſure was a matter of no great harm; but the righteous ſpirit of Preſbyterianiſm revolted at the idea; and when the affair came before the Council of Elders, it was thrown out with the utmoſt indignation.

Although the general ſpirit of the people ſeems inimical to commercial or political theoriſts, ſeveral religious ſectaries have made ſuch conſiderable progreſs among the lower claſſes as to have cauſed ſome degree of alarm. As, however, perſecution for opinions, or even a libellous oppoſition to them, is but ſynonimous to their propagation, it were very unwiſe in the laity or clergy of the eſtabliſhed church to attempt harraſſing a few fanatics who muſt of themſelves very ſoon diſappear.

Excepting a few who belong to the learned profeſſions, all the inhabitants either are or have been engaged in buſineſs; ſcarcely any idle or landed gentleman reſiding in the town. Indeed it preſents few inducements, but that of convenience, to thoſe poſſeſſed of much time and money, a dull uniformity being obſerved from one end of the year to the other, unleſs at a money-term or an annual county-meeting, on which laſt occaſion all the brilliancy of the ſurrounding country is generally collected. It is no wonder then if the ſuperior attractions of London or Edinburgh carry away the great, while the ſmall landholder is content to live within the bounds of his eſtate; thus leaving us merely a ſociety of merchants, except on the caſual intermixture of the military. Where there is no diſſimilarity of purſuit, there can be little variety of character, eſpecially when that purſuit is enlivened or interrupted with

but

but few amuſements. The favourite exerciſe of the Aberdonians is golf, for the enjoyment of which they have one of the beſt commons that could be wiſhed, lying between the city and the ſea. The expenſive and uſeleſs amuſement of horſe-racing is on the wane. During the winter there uſed to be dancing and card aſſemblies, but notwithſtanding that theſe diſplayed much beauty and elegance, they ſeem to be on the decline. A weekly concert is ſtill continued, but it in like manner moves in *penſeroſo*. A billiard-table is open at all hours for the idle and diſſipated. A company of comedians attend generally once in the two years, and perform in an elegant little theatre recently built; their excellence however cannot be boaſted of. Some years ago indeed, a few heroes of the ſock and buſkin, who had driven themſelves into voluntary baniſhment from the London boards, paid a viſit to this place, ſince which time the public taſte in theatrical matters has become a little faſtidious.

For political information and diſcuſſion, there is a coffee-room in the principal inn, to which ſtrangers are admitted; and a news-room, open only to ſubſcribers. Thoſe, however, who chuſe not ſo much publicity in their relaxations, are at no loſs to form an evening party, where the four kings take precedence of all other matters; and ſuch deference to royalty is queſtionleſs very becoming. There is however ſeldom any deep gambling.

Two circulating libraries have been eſtabliſhed here for ſome years, and they each contain a pretty numerous collection of books. Inſtitutions of this ſort, in the hands of men of but ordinary judgment, might be of great utility; but ſhould little diſcrimination be ſhown by the librarian, little improvement can be expected from the reader, particularly if left to a miſguided and indiſcriminate peruſal. The proprietor of one of theſe boaſted, at his commencement, that he had procured five hundred *new* novels for the uſe of his ſubſcribers. In furniſhing ſo many new ones, at the ſame inſtant, no doubt great delicacy of taſte, great critical acumen had been diſplayed; but what improvement, or what innocent amuſement, a reader, eſpecially a female reader, can derive from the peruſal of ſuch rank pieces of corruption as the Monk, and ſome other illuminating productions of the day, it is hard to conceive.

The Aberdeen Journal is a publication of conſiderable ſtanding, having begun its career, I believe, in 1745, and continues to enjoy a pretty extenſive circulation in the neighbourhood, and to the north. It has frequently been attempted to keep a periodical miſcellany, or magazine, on foot here; but, notwithſtanding that there are two univerſities, with ſeveral public and private ſchools, conſequently a number of men in ſome meaſure connected with literature, the attempt has always failed.

During the winter of every ſecond year Profeſſor Copland, of Mariſchal College, delivers an evening courſe of lectures on natural or mechanical philoſophy; the different branches of which he explains in an eaſy and popular manner. This courſe is intended chiefly for thoſe who have not received an univerſity education; but many who have, embrace this opportunity of reviving their knowledge. A very numerous attendance beſpeaks the approbation of the public, who ſeem willing to encourage the laudable views of the profeſſor. An excellent collection of models is exhibited on this occaſion, and many of theſe are the work of the lecturer himſelf. Thoſe whoſe occupation or whoſe taſte attach them to chemiſtry, have an opportunity of attending the claſs of Doctor French, which is taught likewiſe in the evening.

The mode of educating boys is well known; that for girls is ſuited to the middling ranks of ſociety. As in moſt other places, there are boarding-ſchools for their inſtruction, where, however, more attention ſeems to be paid to perſonal than mental accompliſhments. The pupils are taught the uſual routine of ſewing, embroidery, muſic, drawing and dancing; they alſo ſometimes learn to *mince* French, for it is ſeldom ſpoken or underſtood. Much time muſt therefore be loſt in acquiring this latter grace: and beſides that a pretty mouth might be much better engaged than in biting the words of a foreign language into unintelligibilities; a more thorough knowledge of our own might be fully as proper; at leaſt would be ſufficient for the ordinary purpoſes of life. Their proficiency in ſeveral branches of education which they have been more completely taught, ſhews that they are competent to better things; it is therefore to be hoped, that the ſuggeſtions of a More may in a time point out objects of more laudable purſuit, yet ſtill ſuited to the delicacy and ductility of their natures.

The city of Aberdeen has been built in ſuch an irregular manner, that a ſtranger on entering it is quite at a loſs in what direction to move forward. There is ſome proſpect of this miſerable inconvenience being

being ſoon obviated; application being at preſent making to parliament for a bill to authorize the opening of two new ſtreets; the one as an entry from the ſouth, and the other as one from the north. It is ſincerely to be wiſhed that this plan may be carried into effect, notwithſtanding any oppoſition made to it by a few who may be intereſted in its obſtruction, by others who may be willing to adopt no plans but their own, or by thoſe leſs blameable citizens who ſeem frightened at its novelty and extent.

Although paying little regard to the ſublime doctrines of univerſal patriotiſm and benevolence, the Aberdonians are allowed to be very compaſſionate to objects of diſtreſs immediately under their eye; and their humanity has been of late but too frequently called upon. The tremendous ſtorms in the beginning of this year deprived them of ninety of their ſeamen. A conſiderable ſum was very ſoon collected, both here and at London, by the benevolent exertions of a townſman eſtabliſhed there, for the relief of the widows and children of the ſufferers. This dreadful calamity having drawn their attention to the preſervation of ſhipwrecked mariners, ſubſcriptions are going on for building a lifeboat. During the ſeverity of winter, coals are generally diſtributed gratis to the poor; and, by the ſpirited efforts of a few individuals, a public kitchen has been recently eſtabliſhed. There are alſo a number of friendly ſocieties for the benefit of ſick and decayed members.

Loyalty reigns in Aberdeen with undiſputed ſway. Not fewer than a thouſand inhabitants of the town and ſuburbs are trained to arms, for the maintaining good order at home, and repelling invaſion from abroad.

Old Aberdeen is chiefly ſupported by its univerſity, having little or no trade. There is, however, a ſmall but very agreeable ſociety to be found in it, conſiſting of the profeſſors of King's College, and their relatives, and a few families in genteel or eaſy circumſtances, who have retired from the buſtle of the new town.

March 3, 1800. A. B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I BEG permiſſion to add a few remarks to the notice inſerted in your laſt number, reſpecting Citizen Turpin, who lately died at Paris, at a very advanced age. His name was *François* Turpin; he was a man of extenſive knowledge, held formerly a profeſſorſhip at Caen, and enjoyed the latter years of his life a penſion of 3000 livres, by virtue of a decree of the National Convention of the 3d January, 1795. The two works you mention, are neither his only nor his beſt literary productions; he publiſhed in 1767, a well written life of the Prince of Condé, under the title *Vie de Louis de Bourbon, Prince de Condé*, 2 vol. 12mo.—in 1771, a good hiſtorical work entitled *Hiſtoire civile et naturelle du Royaume de Siam, et des Revolutions qui ont borleverſé cet empire juſque'en* 1770, 2 vol. 12mo.—in 1773, another biographical work of ſome merit, under the title *Hiſtoire de la Vie de Mahomet, Legiſlateur de l'Arabie*, 2 vol. 12mo. followed in 1775 by *Hiſtoire de l'Alcoran*, in 2 vol. 12mo. wherein he developes with great ingenuity and much erudition, the political ſyſtem of Mohamed, and the ſources from which he drew the leading principles of his legiſlation. In 1775 he publiſhed the firſt volume of his *Plutarque François*, &c. the fourth and laſt volume of which appeared in 1782; and he cloſed his literary career with his well known *Hiſtoire des hommes publics tirés du tiers état, avec un diſcours ſur les avantages et les abus de la Nobleſſe*, which was publiſhed in 1789, in 2 vol. 8vo.

The titles of the works you cite, are as follow, *Hiſtoire du Gouvernement des anciennes Républiques, où l'on decouvre les cauſes de leur élevation et de leur deperiſſement*, 1769, 4 vol. 12mo. and *Hiſtoire des Révolutions d'Angleterre, pour ſervir de ſuite à cette du P. d'Orleans*, 1786, 2 vol. 8vo. I am, Sir, &c. &c.

Lower Clapton. H. NEUMAN.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR readers are under many obligations to T. J. for his Analyſis of the Romance of Huon de Bourdeaux, in p. 136 of the laſt Number of your Magazine, which will enable them to aſcertain the uſe that has been made of it by Wieland, in his elegant poem of Oberon. Will you allow me to add a few particulars on the ſubject?

There is an edition of Huon de Bourdeaux, in black letter, without date, place, or printer's name, in folio. From the type it appears to have been printed ſoon after 1500, and this is moſt probably the earlieſt edition. I am fortunate enough to poſſeſs a copy of it.

Another edition was printed at Paris, by Le Noir, 1516, folio.

A third, at Paris, no date, by the widow of J. Trepperel. Quarto. Black letter.

A fourth, at Rouen, no date, by Romain de Beauvais, 8vo.

A fifth, at Rouen, no date, by the widow of Louys Coſté, 8vo. alſo in my poſſeſſion.

Both

Both theſe laſt were printed after 1600. I am concerned to remark that, the edition of Troyes, in the hands of T. J. is the worſt of all, and of little comparative value, as the language is altered, and the romance in other reſpects much deteriorated.

The Monthly Reviewers, in their account of Wieland's Oberon, have, with a magiſterial importance peculiar to their claſs, aſſerted, that Huon de Bourdeaux was "one of the romances which the fair of Troyes, in Champagne, diſtributed among the reading world in the firſt century of printing." No edition, however, is known to have been printed at Troyes ſo early, nor probably ever was; not more than three or four books appear to have been printed in that city before the year 1500, nor even ſhould it be contended that the firſt century of printing extends to the middle of the ſixteenth century, will it be poſſible to produce any edition of this romance printed at Troyes during that period. The ſame critics are as unlucky in maintaining that Huon de Bourdeaux furniſhed Shakeſpeare with the name of Oberon.

With reſpect to the Engliſh tranſlation ſaid to have been made by Lord Berner in the reign of Henry VIII. the probability is in favour of the aſſertion; but I believe no printed copy of that time is known to exiſt, and it might be difficult to produce any other edition before that printed by T. Purfoot, 1601, 4to. b. l.

It is to be hoped, that in the event of a new edition of Mr. Sotheby's elegant verſion of Oberon, the talents of a Barry, a Fuſeli, or a Flaxman, may be excited to embelliſh it; and even a detached ſeries of plates from this romance would be a moſt acceptable preſent to the lovers of the pictureſque and beautiful.

March 13, 1800. D. F.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the ſtatement of the property of the Bank of England, which was made public at the time they ſtopped paying in caſh, the whole amount of the capital ſtock of the Company was excluded from the account, the permanent debt from Government to the company, being conſidered as a ſufficient pledge for the debt due from the Company to the proprietors of Bank-ſtock. The impropriety of this ſtatement, which was formed on a ſuppoſition that a capital bearing *three* per cent. intereſt is of equal value with a capital of nearly the ſame amount, bearing *ſeven* per cent. intereſt, and which then ſold at the rate of 130 per cent. is obvious, and was ſo ſtrongly pointed out at the time referred to, that it might have been expected it would not have been continued in other inſtances. This, however, is the mode in which the ſtatements of the property of another great Company are made up, and it may eaſily miſlead ſuch proprietors as pay but little attention to the affairs of the Company, which is the caſe with the majority of the ſtockholders of public companies.

According to the official account of the effects of the Eaſt India Company, on the 1ſt of March 1799, the whole of their aſſets amounted to £.19,979,236, and their debts of various kinds to £.12,692,509, making a balance in favour of the company of £.7,286,727. The capital of the proprietors is wholly left out of the account, although in this caſe there is not, as with reſpect to the Bank, any debt from government, to afford even a colour for this omiſſion, as the debt of £.4,200,000 formerly due from government to the Company was cancelled on the laſt renewal of the charter. This is proceeding exactly upon the ſame principle as a tradeſman, who, having begun buſineſs with a borrowed capital, ſhould everyyear, in forming his balance, leave this original debt unnoticed, and ſetting off only his other debts againſt his ſtock and credit, pleaſes himſelf with the idea that the difference ſhews his gains. The preſent capital of ſix millions has been raiſed at various rates, part at 155 per cent. part at 170, and the laſt million at 200 per cent. and the money advanced on the whole has been at leaſt £.8,140,000, ſo that from the above ſtatement it would appear, that, ſo far from having acquired any ſurplus, the whole property of the Company amounts to conſiderably leſs than the ſum tha thas been actually advanced by the proprietors, and that upon the ſuppoſition of a diviſion of their property, every £.100 ſtock, which at preſent ſells for upwards of £.200 would be entitled to only £.121.

The concerns of the Company involve an immenſe amount of property, and thouſands of individuals are in different ways intereſted therein, their real ſituation ought therefore to be known; and from the juſt reputation of the Company for honour and liberality in their mercantile tranſactions, it cannot be ſuppoſed that they would wiſh their accounts to convey an improper idea of the ſtate of their affairs.

March 7, 1800. CIVIS.

For

For the Monthly Magazine.

INTERESTING PARTICULARS RELATIVE TO JAPAN, BY M. TITSINGH, LATE AMBASSADOR TO THE EMPERORS OF CHINA AND JAPAN.

IN the Voyage to Bengal published by Charpentier,* we meet with the agreeable intelligence, that a new, circumstantial and authentic Account of Japan may be expected from the pen of TITSINGH † who had been governor of *Chinsurah*, a Dutch factory on the Ganges, which during the present war has fallen into the hands of the English; and afterwards resided five years as ambassador from the Dutch East India Company to the emperor of Japan, with the chief men of which country he to this hour keeps up an epistolary correspondence. TITSINGH has for five years past been employed in writing *a Political, Civil, Religious, Moral and Literary History of Japan*; and, to render his work more interesting, useful and complete, he intends to spend yet some years more in the execution of his plan.—For this purpose he still from time to time obtains all necessary information from the father-in-law of the reigning emperor himself, with whom he regularly corresponds; and in this respect his work will be *unique*, and surpass the earlier labours of Kämpher, whom he commends on account of his accuracy, and of Thunberg. The English in Calcutta offered TITSINGH two lacks of rupees for his manuscripts: but he magnanimously refused this offer; as he intends to make a present of it to his brother in Holland, and is determined that it shall be first printed in the Dutch language. He communicated indeed some extracts and single fragments to the Academy of Sciences at Paris; and that learned society was inclined to cause them to be translated and printed under their inspection. But he thought the translation was not sufficiently faithful; or, what is more likely, he made use of this pretext, and declined this honour, that no earlier edition might appear before the Dutch one. For the above information we are indebted to the author of the *Voyage to Bengal*, a now deceased friend of Charpentier. From the same source are derived the following precursive particulars relative to Japan, which the deceased, during his intercourse with TITSINGH, collected from his conversation, and communicated to his friend, the editor of the abovementioned *Voyage*.

The Japanese ascribe a greater antiquity to the world than the Chinese or any other people with which we are acquainted. They compute by epochs. The present, which, compared with the preceding, is the shortest, commences 600 years before the birth of Christ, with their first *Daïri*, and reaches down to the present emperor. The deceased friend of Charpentier had himself had in his hands a Chronological table of Japan, beautifully printed on the largest folio: it seemed to have a great resemblance to *Hénault's Abrégé de l'Histoire Chronologique de France*, and even to descend to minuter details. TITSINGH assured him that it would be difficult to make the method and arrangement of this Chronology better and more ingenious.

The form of government in Japan is hierarchical. At the head of it is the emperor; who, like his predecessors, unites in his person the spiritual and temporal power of the state. He cannot, however, exercise his power in an arbitrary manner over the grandees, who, in different subordinate gradations, are subject to his dominion: on the contrary, he has cause to be afraid of them; for at the bottom the whole government of the state is founded on a feudal constitution. The late emperor, who died in 1785, with the view to gain an additional support to his throne, endeavoured to attach to his interest the present emperor's father-in-law, who governs in his name. This lord, being the richest and most powerful vassal of the empire, at first rejected all the offers and proposals made to him, that he might not render himself suspected to the other grandees: at last, however, he could not deny his consent to the marriage of one of his daughters with a distant relative of the emperor. Although this prince was far removed from the hope of succeeding to the throne, and even lived unknown in one of the provinces, and was educated at a distance from court; yet, by a singular

---

* The title of this Voyage is: *Voyage au Bengale (en 1789, suivi de notes critiques et politiques, d'observations sur ce voyage, par Stavorinus, Chef d'Escadre de la République Batave; d'une notice sur le Japon, &c. par l'auteur du Voyage à Canton et de plusieurs autres ouvrages, le Citoyen Charpentier Cossigny*; t. i. à *Paris, chez Emery, an 7 de la Rep Françoise.*—with a map of the western branch of the Ganges, from its mouth to above Amboa and Gamptipura.

† This is the same gentleman who, in 1794, was sent along with *Van Braam Houkgeest* as embassador to *Tsien-Long* late emperor of China. He now resides in London, and we hope to be able from time to time to add other valuable particulars to those which we here present to our readers.

fatality, it happened that the emperor, who, in the year 1784, loſt the laſt of his five ſons, juſt as he was on the point of being married, nominated, by the prerogative veſted in him for that purpoſe, this ſame prince his ſucceſſor, in preference to his other relations. Soon after he actually aſcended the throne, his father-in-law directing the public affairs during the prince's minority.

In Japan wealth alone and excluſively confers all diſtinction and all power. The wealth of the grandees is eſtimated according to the revenues of the provinces which belong to them. The emperor is poſſeſſor of ten of the richeſt and moſt extenſive provinces, and conſequently on this account alone, independent of his revenue as emperor, the richeſt among the Japaneſe princes. The richeſt after him is his father-in-law, who has an yearly income of 120 millions of francs. The income of others amounts to 100, to 80, &c. millions. Our author found the names of about 60 ſuch poor land-owners inſerted in the Almanack of Japan. This almanack is publiſhed annually in four ſmallvolumes in 12mo. very neatly printed. It contains the names of the emperor and his family, of the grandees and their families, of the perſons belonging to the courts of juſtice, of the officers of ſtate, and of the emperor's ſervants. There are likewiſe in it ſome tolerable copper-plates, which generally repreſent the armorial-bearings of the grandees. After the name of each perſon inſerted in the liſt, the amount of his income is mentioned, from the greateſt ſum down to 10000 *kopans*, but none lower than that number. But TITSINGH aſſerts that the real income of each greatly ſurpaſſes the ſum annexed to the name in the almanack.

The Japaneſe, when they are not irritated, are the mildeſt and moſt courteous and, at the ſame time, the proudeſt people on earth. But if any of them be offended, nothing but the blood of the offender can ſatiate his revenge; or, if he has no opportunity of procuring that ſatisfaction, he kills himſelf. This revengeful ſpirit extends even to the women. They, as well as the men, conſtantly carry a dagger in their girdles, and, if neceſſary, uſe it with the greateſt coolneſs, when prompted by revenge, not only againſt their enemies, but likewiſe againſt their huſbands, their brothers, and even againſt themſelves.

The Japaneſe are better informed than the Chineſe. They are free from the fooliſh pride of the latter, which deſpiſes every thing that is foreign: they on the contrary contemn no kind of knowledge. The father-in-law of the reigning emperor, as likewiſe others of the grandees, ſpeak and write the Dutch language intelligibly, and even correctly: they likewiſe read a good many Dutch books.—The Japaneſe language is more eaſy to learn than the Chineſe; one may maſter it in two years. *Titſingh*, who perfectly underſtands it, aſſures us that the articles relative thereto in the *Encyclopédie* are full of errors. He aſſerts that men of learning among the Japaneſe underſtand and with facility learn the Chineſe language, whereas, on the contrary, the moſt learned among the Chineſe are not even acquainted with the firſt elements of the language of their neareſt neighbours. However, it would ſeem that the Chineſe eſteem the Japaneſe above other nations, perhaps on account of their having many opinions and cuſtoms in common, which indicate the common origin of both nations, although in times far remote. Beſides, more than 300 years have elapſed ſince they have ceaſed to carry on war againſt each other, although the Japaneſe are a warlike nation. The arms of the latter are now directed only againſt the neighbouring *Corea*, which is partitioned among ſeveral kings, part of whom pay tribute to China, and the reſt to Japan. Our author is likewiſe of opinion, that beſides the *Curiles* there are *other* iſlands, which lie nearer to Japan, and are of equal importance, with which they trade and ſometimes carry on war. This he was led to conjecture from TITSINGH's endeavouring ſtudiouſly and with much art to evade every queſtion relative to the external relations of Japan, and the diſcoveries it might ſtill be poſſible to make in thoſe ſeas, eſpecially at the time when *La Perouſe* navigated thoſe parts. It even ſeemed to him as if TITSINGH had awaited with apprehenſion and impatience the reſults of that voyage of diſcovery.

Since the laſt revolution*, the Japaneſe are under the pain of death forbidden ſingly to leave their native country. TITSINGH related, that, notwithſtanding the great influence he enjoyed at court, he had

* The Jeſuit miſſionaries from Portugal cauſed in 1616, and eſpecially in 1622, this revolution, the conſequence of which was that all intercourſe with foreigners was reſtricted to one port, and the viſiting of foreign countries forbidden under the pain of death. Since that time, the Chriſtians have been dreadfully perſecuted, and in 1666 a very ſevere inquiſitorial-court was inſtituted againſt them.

For

the greateſt difficulty to obtain a pardon for and ſave the lives of ſome Japaneſe fiſhermen, who had been driven by a ſtorm on a foreign coaſt, and were by the Dutch liberated from ſlavery and brought back again to Japan. This ſeverity is carried ſtill farther againſt ſuch fiſhermen as are driven to Kamtſchatka or the ſea of Ochotzk. Certain death awaits them as ſoon as it is known that they have had any intercourſe with the Ruſſians. This barbarous law derives its origin from a very ancient prophecy which has ſpread all over Japan, viz. "That the empire would one day be conquered and ſubjugated by a *red-bearded* people." Now ſince the Ruſſians, by taking poſſeſſion of Kamtſchatka, have become neighbours of the Japaneſe, the interpreters of the prophecy have ſuppoſed that they are the people which is indicated by it.—But it is hoped that the law will be repealed under the government of the intelligent and enlightened father-in-law of the preſent emperor.

The rich Japaneſe ſpend their life in a continual round of enjoyments: but the pleaſures of the table they prefer to all others. At the entertainments which they mutually give to one another, they intoxicate themſelves with a fermented liquor of which they are exceſſively fond. When the fumes begin to aſcend into the head, and overpower their faculties, as much of a certain powder as will lie on the point of a knife, diſſolved in tea, is handed about. One or two cups of this liquor is ſufficient to diſpel the intoxication: but then the carouſing commences anew, and continues till the gueſts again ſuccumb under the effects of ſuperſaturation.

Pæderaſty is in this country a public and generally prevalent crime. This is perhaps owing to the too maſculine character of the women, which renders them leſs fit to captivate the men by the winning ſoftneſs and enchanting attractions ſo peculiar to their ſex. The government winks at and ſeem rather to favour than diſcourage theſe diſorders, and the concomitant indifference towards the other ſex: poſſibly they may thus think to ſet bounds to a too rapid increaſe of population ariſing from too great fecundity of the women: However, whatever be the cauſe, yet certain it is that the Japaneſe give every encouragement to the inclination of the Hollanders towards a ſex which they themſelves deſpiſe. The complaiſance of the emperor on this point went ſo far, that he built at his own expence a well-regulated and abundantly furniſhed brothel on the ſmall iſland which has been allotted to the Dutch as a place of habitation, at the mouth of the *Nangaſaki**. TITSINGH could not ſufficiently extol the charms of the young and ſprightly prieſteſſes of this temple of Venus, who particularly diſtinguiſhed themſelves by their expertneſs in muſic and dancing. However, he was obliged to acknowledge that ſufficient precaution was not taken againſt the infection of a certain diſeaſe, which in this country too is very common.

Of the different orders of the ſtate in Japan that of the ſoldier is the firſt and the moſt eſteemed. Next in honour to the ſoldier ranks the agriculturiſt. The occupation of a merchant is even deſpiſed. The emperor enjoys in this empire an excluſive monopoly; he alone carries on all trade, and receives all the profits ariſing from it. The foreign commerce, however, is not ſo conſiderable as might be expected; for the ſoil of Japan is ſufficiently fertile to produce in abundance almoſt all the neceſſaries of life; and whatever is wanting is imported from China in exchange for the ſkins of ſea-otters and blue foxes. The Dutch ſupply the Japaneſe with articles of luxury, which are bought only by the rich. They ſend for this purpoſe annually one, two, and but very rarely three, ſhips laden with ſuch European goods as are in requeſt in Japan, and which had been commiſſioned the preceding year: as ſoon as theſe ſhips arrive at *Nangaſaki*, they are unloaded by Japaneſe, and the cargo depoſited at the em-

* *Nangaſaki*, a very large city, of an irregular and on one ſide ſemi-circular form, is ſituated on an iſland in the river of the ſame name, and ſurrounded partly with water, partly with eminences covered with fruit-trees. Neither this nor any other city in Japan is fortified by art: in that country there are only a few fortified caſtles. In front of the city the *Nangaſaki* forms a ſmall iſland, cloſe to which the ſhips of the Dutch Eaſt-India Company, and ſome veſſels of the natives lie, uſed inſtead of fixed habitations. The mouth of the river is very broad, but the entrance of it difficult on account of the ſand-banks; and farther up the river there occur in many places ſhallows, ſtrong currents, and changeable ſand-banks, on which the light veſſels often ſtrike, but are again eaſily got off. Theſe ſmall barks are extremely manageable, and reſemble the *Chelings* of the Coaſt of Coromandel, and the *Chitriques* of *Berings* and *Fox* Iſlands. The Japaneſe in conſtructing them uſe no iron, becauſe, as they ſay, the *Nangaſaki* is full of magnetic rocks, which, in their opinion, would draw them down to the bottom.

peror's expence in the public magazines. The accounts being ſettled, and an eſtimation made of the value of the goods, the Dutch ſhips are immediately freighted with a cargo of the produce of the country, and ſet ſail homewards. On this occaſion the Dutch every year ſend, and that only for that year, an envoy to the imperial court, who is there entertained at the emperor's expence, and enjoys all the honors and diſtinction of a man who has an annual income of 10,000 *kopans*. And other Dutchmen alſo reſide whole years in Japan; ſome even ſettle there for life, form good acquaintances, and are well received at court. The Dutch are the only European nation which can boaſt of theſe privileges; the intercourſe with them is become habitual, and even almoſt indiſpenſable, to the Japaneſe. Of the languages of Europe, the Dutch is likewiſe the only one which the natives of Japan underſtand, and partly even ſpeak. For theſe reaſons, it will not be eaſy for any other commercial nation to gain a footing there; as the Dutch would not fail to employ ſome of the numerous means, which are at their command, to rid themſelves of intruders and competitors: TITSINGH indeed aſſured our author, that the Dutch derived but little advantage from their trade with Japan; but it is probable, that he here ſpoke as a Dutchman, who, by his office and duty, was bound to watch over, and promote the intereſts of his country. According to his aſſertion, the only articles on which his countrymen gain, are copper and camphor: the firſt of theſe is furniſhed ſolely by the emperor, who, as it would ſeem, loſes by it. The *taël* of camphor coſts him about 25 *kopans* *, and yet he ſells it to the Dutch Eaſt-India Company at the low price of 4 *kopans*. But then, to indemnify and reimburſe him for ſo diſadvantageous a traffic, he receives the European articles of merchandiſe much below their real value. TITSINGH once tried to prove to the emperor, how inequitable this manner of dealing was; he endeavoured to demonſtrate, that it would conduce to the advantage of both, if each of the contracting parties paid the uſual market-price. But he preached to deaf ears, and received this anſwer: "So for a long time has it been; and ſo ſhall it remain." In the year 1772, however, he had the good fortune by his prudent management to procure a conſiderable advantage for his employers, and to raiſe the price of the goods imported from fifty to a hundred, at which rate they are purchaſed to this hour. He conjectured (or perhaps knew) that, on account of the war, the government of Batavia would not ſend that year any ſhips to Japan with the cuſtomary cargo. This circumſtance TITSINGH had the addreſs to turn to the advantage of the Eaſt-India Company. He declared to the emperor, that his countrymen had determined entirely to relinquiſh a traffic ſo unproductive, and at the ſame time ſo expenſive. Chance here favoured him, and ſeemed to confirm the declaration he had hazarded; for no Dutch ſhip that year entered the port of *Nangaſaki*. This induced the emperor of his own accord to raiſe in the manner abovementioned the price of the goods imported by the Dutch. As the emperor reimburſes himſelf by raiſing the price in a like proportion on the conſumer, and ſtill gains from 5 to 600 per cent. on foreign commodities, he is no great loſer on the whole: but this has occaſioned a great increaſe of ſmuggling, by which the Dutch officers and ſailors acquire conſiderable ſums. One of the moſt productive articles for the Japaneſe market was diſcovered by accident. The ſurgeon of a Dutch ſhip brought with him to Nangaſaki the horn * of a ſea-unicorn, with no other view than merely as an object of curioſity. As ſoon as the Japaneſe ſaw it, they offered a very high price for it. The cunning ſon of Æſculapius ſecretly inquired to what uſe they applied this ſo highly prized commodity; then ſawed his horn into ſeveral equal parts weighing one pound, and ſold each of them at the rate of 100 *kopans*. This having excited in others a wiſh to enrich themſelves in the ſame manner, they procured ſimilar horns from Europe; and by their competition greatly lowered the price, which is however ſtill very conſiderable; as the Japaneſe conſume great quantities of this article, from which they prepare the abovementioned antidotal powder againſt ebriety.

* The collective name of a Japaneſe coin eſtimated to be equivalent to 30 francs.

* Properly the *tooth* of the *monodon monoceros*, an animal of the claſs *mammalia* and the order *Cete*. It lives in the Northern Ocean, and bears a cloſe relation to the whale; from its upper jaw ariſe two long, ſtraight, ſpirally-twiſted teeth, of which it commonly loſes one as it advances in age, ſo that it is ſeldom found with two teeth. Whence the name ſea-unicorn or unicornfiſh.

Of

Of the manner of preparing it TITSINGH either could not, or would not, give any information; neither did he know, whether the horn of the ſea-unicorn be as effectual an antidote againſt the effects of the intoxicating liquors uſually drunken in Europe. If no other ingredient be uſed in the compoſition of the powder, experiments might eaſily be made to clear up all doubt relative to this circumſtance.

Only one or two gold mines are worked in Japan; but then theſe are very rich and productive, yielding pieces of pure gold of the ſize of a horſe's head. In this ſtate the gold is dug out of the ground, and without undergoing any further proceſs or purification, tranſported to a ſtrong caſtle, where it is preſerved in ſubterraneous vaults, till troubleſome times render the coining of it neceſſary. TITSINGH poſſeſſes ſo complete a collection of Japaneſe coins, that they reach back to the commencement of the preſent epoch, i. e. 600 years before the birth of Chriſt. He poſſeſſes ſome, which he believes to be ſtill more ancient: they are all of gold or copper; for ſilver is in Japan conſidered only as an article of commerce. The largeſt coin in his collection is of an oval form, about 6 inches long, 3½ broad, and 2 lines in thickneſs, and milled on the edges like our European coins. It conſiſts of the pureſt gold, and TITSINGH eſtimates its intrinſic value at about 300 francs. There are other more ancient coins in Japan of ſo great rarity, that they are purchaſed by *amateurs* at the high price of from 4 to 500 kopans. TITSINGH poſſeſſes ſeveral of theſe, and likewiſe another curioſity relative hereto, *viz.* a large Japaneſe book, in which all the coins from the time of the firſt *Daïri* are repreſented. In his copy a Dutch tranſlation and ſeveral intereſting remarks, very beautifully written by the hand of the father-in-law of the emperor himſelf, are adjoined to each article.

TITSINGH's collection of Japaneſe curioſities may ſerve to give us an idea of the degree of perfection which arts and ſciences have attained in Japan. To this collection, among others, belongs a botanical work in two large volumes, excellently bound, ornamented on the covers with mother-of pearl and tortoiſe ſhell, and incloſed in a caſe of precious wood. Each leaf (of the moſt beautiful ſilk-paper) contains the figures of ſeveral plants of different kinds, coloured after nature. Stalks, flowers, fruit, roots, and, in ſhort, every thing to the minuteſt fibres, are painted with ſuch ſkill and ſo naturally repreſented, that one is tempted to touch them to prove, whether the plants themſelves be not cemented to the paper. Under each plant is an inſcription beautifully written, indicating its name and properties. The whole was executed by a Japaneſe lady, the wife of the emperor's firſt phyſician, who made a preſent of it to the preſent poſſeſſor. The plants, however, are not arranged according to any ſyſtem we are acquainted with; and the parts of fructification of all are not repreſented, but only of ſuch where the poſition of the plants rendered them apparent: but there are no repreſentations and magnified figures of the ſeparate ſexual parts.

Another of his curioſities is a very large map of the three Japaneſe iſlands, which, and eſpecially the ſecond, are of greater extent than we uſually aſſign to them, and whoſe coaſts have not quite the ſame direction as on our maps. The chief points of the iſlands are laid down according to the ſame principles as our European. The different provinces are diſtinguiſhed by a different colouring, and the names thereof, and of the chief places, are inſerted below, with numbers referring to the map and to a circumſtantial deſcription, which is likewiſe in the poſſeſſion of TITSINGH. This map was drawn by natives of Japan.

A third curioſity is a plan of the city of *Nangaſaki* and its environs, ſo well laid down and finiſhed by an engineer in the ſervice of the emperor of Japan, that no European could make it better.

TITSINGH likewiſe poſſeſſes an illumined repreſentation of a volcano, by whoſe laſt eruption more than three hundred thouſand human beings loſt their lives. The picture of the eruption has been very happily executed by the Japaneſe artiſt. Between the flames on the middle declivity of the mountain a caſtle is ſeen, which has ſuffered as little as its immediately adjoining vicinity, which is ſtill covered with green trees.

Even admitting that the diſtinguiſhed favor he enjoyed at the emperor's court, and his long reſidence in the country, may, perhaps, have too much prepoſſeſſed TITSINGH in favour of Japan; yet, the appearance of his work cannot but be expected with impatience. Criticiſm will then ſeparate from it whatever cannot ſtand the teſt, and the intelligent will find in it freſh materials to remove the obſcurity which ſtill envelopes that empire, our knowledge of which is ſtill ſo limited.

For

For the Monthly Magazine.

LETTERS FROM MR. TOULMIN OF KENTUCKY *(Continued from p. 117.)*

LETTER II.

YOU will no doubt be feeling ſome anxiety to hear from us again, though I know not that any opportunity which has fallen in my way has been neglected. I wrote very fully upon our arrival. Mr. —— wrote by the packet to Mr. —— of Tiverton, to whom I have no further information to communicate reſpecting muſic: and I would recommend it to no one who diſlikes ſlavery, and which muſt ſtrike the moſt careleſs obſerver, its conſequences, indolence and diſſipation, or who fears the influence of the examples of ſuch habits upon the minds of children, to ſettle in any part of Virginia eaſtward of the Blue Ridge. Beyond that I have not been, and therefore can ſay nothing from perſonal obſervation; but it is generally ſaid, there are few ſlaves and much induſtry. Yet where ſlaves can be had, I ſhould fear they will increaſe. The people are going to Kentucky from every place. I have ſeen multitudes of well-informed people, who all confirm the accounts of its ſafety, its fertility, and its rapid improvements; ſo that ſociety has made a farther progreſs there than in moſt parts of Virginia. But no doubt its frontiers are dangerous, on account of the Indian war, which ſtill remains in a very indeciſive ſtate. A great ſtruggle has been made there for the abolition of ſlavery. They expect to ſucceed by and by: new ſlaves however are ſtill purchaſed; and, I confeſs, I cannot reconcile myſelf to the idea of ſettling in any country, where I do not ſee the way clear for its utter overthrow. There is a very fine country, which I have viſited, between the South-weſt mountain and the Blue Ridge, exceedingly well adapted to the growth of wheat; but there are no labourers but blacks; and the white men who have come from Europe, have uſually become indolent through the influence of ſlavery.

M. R—— introduced me to Mr. S—— of Baltimore: I ſent his letter, and Mr. S—— returned a variety of letters of introduction for me to different friends, with a very friendly letter to me, expreſſing his wiſhes to ſerve me, and ſaying that a gentleman of the Preſbyterian perſuaſion urged my ſettling in Baltimore, where he would inſure my making by a ſchool 240l. a year; and that another ſtrongly recommended my going to Harriſburg, near Carliſle, in Pennſylvania, where I ſhould be ſure of ſucceſs. Harriſburg will be in my way, and the ſituation is juſt ſuch, I conjecture, as would beſt ſuit my Engliſh friends, ſhould they not go back to Kentucky; but of courſe every thing muſt be uncertain, till I obtain farther information, and I ſhall ſay nothing about it in my letters to Chowbent.

We expect to ſet off to morrow, Monday, for Winchester, in the Valley of the Shenandoa; and, purſuing that Valley, to go to Hagar's Town, on the Maryland ſide of the Potowmac; and to Carliſle and Harriſburg, in Pennſylvania.

* * * *
* * *

I have had a ſevere attack of the intermitting fever, ſo prevalent in all the flat, eaſtern part of this country; though it is altogether unknown, when you get near even to the firſt range of mountains. I probably firſt took it by bathing at midday: but I hope it is gone; for yeſterday, when I ſhould have had the fit, I kept very well, having uſed plentifully bark and the ſaline mixture.

But I ſhould ſay, where I have been. I left —— and Mr. —— at Norfolk, from whence they came by water to Port-Royal, twenty miles below this town. I ſailed to Urbania, but did not find Mr. W——, Captain G——'s friend, at home. Then I went by land ſixty miles, where I met with a very friendly treatment, bought a horſe, went up the country to Monticello, Mr. Jefferſon's; Charlotte's-Ville, Col. Monro's, one of the Senators in Congreſs; Mr. Maddiſon's, and down to Port Royal, making it about 200 miles from Richmond. I was every where moſt hoſpitably received, travelling five days without ſpending a half penny. N——, too, was invited to every one's houſe in Port-Royal, though ſhe had no letters of introduction with her. But it is expenſive at public houſes.

Laſt Sunday I preached: but was forced to ſtop in the middle, it being my fever-day; but I reſumed it. The Virginians are wonderfully indifferent about public worſhip. There is a want of ſchools; and a man of abilities might have, I believe, a good proſpect of ſucceſs in different places. This (Sunday) morning, I preached in the pariſh church, the miniſter being from home. I had only a prayer of my own before and after ſermon. The people had aſſembled, and were waiting for me: and I knew not that I was expected to preach till the clerk came to let me know it. We dined with Judge Jones, a plain, but moſt intelligent, old gentleman. He is juſt going

going to ſet out upon the circuit. He ſays, he has ſeldom any number of criminal cauſes. Moſt of them are for horſe-ſtealing; none for highway-robbery; and the few that are for houſe-breaking are for offences committed in the towns. The prices of ſtocks on the 21ſt of Auguſt were, ſix per cents. eighteen and a half; three per cents. ten; deferred ten-nineths; full ſhares in the Bank of the United States five per cent. advance. There is, you ſee, an office opened in London for tranſacting buſineſs of this ſort. This country will certainly not engage in a war unleſs they are driven to it by the conduct of one party, or particularly invited to it by the other. They are ardent for the French; but they wiſh for peace. If, however, they fight, they will fight with vigour.

Frederickſburg upon the Rappahannah, Virginia, 22d of Aug. 1793.

LETTER III.

I CANNOT but feel a ſolicitude leſt your anxiety on our account, and your expectations of hearing from us, ſhould have met with a diſappointment, in conſequence of the uncertainty ariſing from the unhappy ſtate of warfare in which the European powers are engaged. We wrote, however, immediately on our arrival by a merchant-ſhip, and again from Frederickſburg by the laſt packet. We left that town on Auguſt the 26th, in a waggon for Wincheſter, behind the Blue Ridge in Virginia: the diſtance about ninety miles. This carriage took us all together with our baggage. I ſometimes rode in the waggon, and ſometimes on horſeback. This mode of travelling is very well ſuited to the ſtate of the roads, and is leſs uncomfortable than you would imagine; indeed there was nothing uncomfortable in it, but the circumſtance of its taking us rather more than four days to go ninety miles. A caravan, however, ſuch as are uſed for ſtage-coaches in this country, would be equally ſafe, and, taking no baggage, would be more expeditious. The accommodations on the road are very indifferent; but, by having a ham with us, and ſome bottles of good beer, and by having the precaution to have a couple of fowls dreſſed for the next meal, when we came to a good inn, we could ſtop at a ſpring upon the road, and make a very hearty dinner in the waggon. The worſt circumſtance was, that till we croſſed the ridge (where the lands are ſettled more fully, and by more induſtrious people) we could not procure more than one bed in a night; but this evil was remedied by our having bedding enough with us, for Mr. ———, the children, and the ſervant. But, I am told, we came the worſt road. According to the cuſtom of the country eaſtward of the ridge, we were obliged to wait till our bread was made and baked, before we could have any breakfaſt; to remedy which evil, I commonly rode on before the reſt of the company, and got matters in forwardneſs. Though the houſes were ſeldom better, if ſo good, as Smith's Harp*, yet we were charged fifteen pence, about eleven pence ſterling, for our breakfaſt each, except the children; but then we had tea, coffee, and a mutton-chop, broiled ham, or ſome ſuch thing: one day, indeed, apple-pye was added. Since I have been in Pennſylvania, I have paid, at a neat houſe, but three ſhillings, Pennſylvania currency, which is equal to one ſhilling and nine-pence half-penny ſterling, for a breakfaſt of tea and cakes; a dinner of boiled beef and broiled fowl, grog, and half a peck of oats. At every public houſe in this country, Virginia, Maryland, and Pennſylvania, all the travellers ſit down together, and likewiſe the maſter and miſtreſs of the houſe. I ſpeak only as far as I have ſeen. There is ſeldom any proper ſupper, either in a public or in a private houſe; but they have often a little meat at tea, as well as at breakfaſt.

Upon arriving at Wincheſter, I waited upon Mr. Belmain, the epiſcopal miniſter, a moſt friendly and liberal man, to whom I was introduced by a letter from Mr. Madiſon, who procured lodgings for us, ſaying, at the ſame time, that if his wife had not been confined by illneſs, he ſhould have requeſted us to be his viſitors.

I left my wife and children at Wincheſter, finding our ſituation there very comfortable, and other friends, to whom we had been introduced, expreſſing hopes that ſhe would continue there. This town contains, I ſuppoſe, three or four thouſand inhabitants. I proceeded alone to the Potowmac; the navigation of which, it is expected, will be completed in eighteen months; though they uſe it now as far as within eight or ten miles of the Federal city. From thence I proceeded to Hagar's Town, in Maryland, a few miles north of the Potowmac, a good and pleaſant town; and through Chamberſburg and Shippawſburg, containing each ten or twelve hundred inhabitants, to Carliſle, which contains, I ſuppoſe, between two and three thouſand. The whole Valley, extending through Virginia, Maryland, and Penſylvania, conſiſts, in general, of fine, fertile land, ſuch as is reckoned in Ken-

---

* A paltry inn between Taunton and Honiton, in Devonſhire.

tucky

tucky of about the third rate, but ſuperior to the greater part of the land weſtward of the ridge. The country, however, is rendered leſs beautiful where cleared, by the fences being of rails inſtead of live hedges. A large proportion of the inhabitants are Germans and their deſcendants, and people from the North of Ireland. The Germans teach the German language to their children, and have in every town a church or two, where the ſervice is performed in their mother tongue. However, they can uſually ſpeak Engliſh. The generality of the other inhabitants are Preſbyterians, maintaining all the rigour of the Preſbyterian government; but the Epiſcopalians are in general very liberal: and, I have no doubt, but that a ſmall congregation might be formed either in Wincheſter or Carliſle, upon liberal principles, by any perſon of abilities, who had other means than his profeſſion for his ſupport. I have officiated both in the Epiſcopal and in the Preſbyterian churches; and Mr. Belmain made a point of my uſing ſuch prayers as I approved. There is a college here ſupported by government; but it is in fact only a ſchool, in which ſomething of philoſophy, however, is introduced.

I came hither with the deſign of proceeding to Philadelphia, New York, and Boſton; but ſuch alarming accounts have come of the putrid fever, now raging at Philadelphia, that I do not think it prudent to proceed: and, as I ſhould not like to go to New York without going to Philadelphia, I ſhall put off both for the preſent, eſpecially as I do not think New York out of danger. Fifteen thouſand perſons are ſaid to have left Philadelphia. Young W. Prieſtley is at Lancaſter, where I expect to ſee him on Wedneſday. I ſhall then proceed, probably, to Baltimore, Alexandria, and back to Wincheſter; after which, I propoſe proceeding to Kentucky, whither great numbers are going; for the accounts which I receive from every one of that country are ſo favourable, that I ſhould not be juſtified in paſſing it by. Will you inform Mr. ——— that many perſons of Wincheſter have no doubt but that a muſic-maſter would meet with the greateſt encouragement there. Living is cheaper, and the climate and diſpoſitions of the people much better than at Norfolk. The neareſt ports are Frederickſburg, Alexandria, and Baltimore. All kinds of cloth, Delft-ware, knives, &c. are dear. There is at preſent no proſpect of the Americans engaging in the war.

Carliſle in Pennſylvania, 119 miles weſt of Philadelphia. Sept. 23, 1793.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT OF THE TURKISH MANUSCRIPTS BROUGHT FROM EGYPT BY BONAPARTE.

BONAPARTE has preſented, by the hands of *C. Monge*, three magnificent oriental manuſcripts to the National-Library at Paris. Of theſe manuſcripts *Langlès* gave a deſcription in the *Mag. Encyclop.* tom. iv. an v. p. 124: and as from thence ſome hopes had been conceived of finding therein ſome aſtronomical obſervations, the celebrated aſtronomer M. BURCKHARDT took the trouble to re-examine them, with the view to diſcover whether theſe hopes were well founded.—Here follows a tranſlation of *Langlès* Deſcription, with remarks by *M. Burckhardt.*

"The title of the Turkiſh manuſcript is, *Methláa él ſáádeh oué yanáb'e él-ſyâdeh ſy élmâl-thalacem.* (The beginning [*orient*] of fortune and the ſource of ſublimity in the ſcience of taliſmans) by *Sydy Modhammed ben-êmyr Hhaçan elſá oudy.* It is a collection of aſtronomical, aſtrological, geographical, real or imaginary monuments, with as ſtrange explanations as are the figures themſelves. It is eaſier to give a deſcription than an analyſis of it.—A *vignette*, which is neatly executed, repreſents the Sultan. He ſits in the middle of a large hall, which is ornamented with a fountain; and has before him open books, an ink-ſtand, and a clock: in the fore-ground are two *Iſchoghlans* and two dwarfs. The twelve ſigns of the zodiac, with their thirty ſix *decans*, form the ſubject of the twelve following vignettes: theſe ſigns are all perſonified."——[On the fiſh even, for here there is only one fiſh, ſits a Turk with his legs croſſed under him. Inſtead of the Virgin we here find a Reaper in the act of cutting with a ſickle three ears of corn. The Scorpion is here double. A warrior holds one of them by the tail in his hand. His drawn ſword ſeems to threaten the ſecond. The Sagittary is half man, like the Centaur, and half beaſt: the tail of the beaſt has moreover a dragon's head. Aquarius draws water with a bucket from a quadrangular veſſel or well. The circumſtance that all the ſigns of the Zodiac are accompanied by a perſonification, ſeems ſufficiently to account for the wide-ſpread prevalency of aſtrology. It has ever been difficult for me to conceive, how uncultivated nations could hit upon the idea that objects which ſo little affect the ſenſes as the ſtars ſhould have ſo great an influence on the fate of men. But they aſcribe this influence not to the ſtars themſelves, but to the Beings who

who govern them.—*B.*]—"Fifty-ſix ſmall vignettes diſtributed on two pages, repreſent the ſeven planets and the forty-nine arts and handicrafts. It deſerves to be remarked here, that a *Qâdhy* (Cadi, Judge,) the executioner, the Sultan, and the muſicians, are ranged in the ſame vertical line. On the ſix following pages we find repreſented the twenty-eight houſes of the moon and planets among the conſtellations, one half of each of their emblematical figures being conjoined. This explains the origin of the monſters which the imaginations of the Egyptians created, as, for inſtance, the Sphinx, which is merely an aſtronomical figure, and repreſents the ſigns of the Zodiac under which the inundation of the Nile happens.—A kind of map of the world or planiſphere, which follows, conveys a very juſt idea of the ſcantineſs of geographical knowledge among the Turks. The equator paſſes horizontally through the middle: the upper half is indicated to be uninhabitable; the other half is divided into ſeven climates, which however fill only three-fourths of this half. About twenty ſucceeding pages contain aſtronomical obſervations* in the form of tables."

[Among theſe tables there is one which contains only the numbers from 980 to 1051; the horizontal rows running on in the natural order; but the vertical always increaſing by eight. As this work was written in the 990th year of the Hegira; it would ſeem, that this table contains the years of the Hegira, and that it was intended to indicate the day of the week on which the year commences. For according to the *Art de verifier les Dates*, the years 980, 988, 996, &c. or the firſt vertical ſeries of the table, begin on the fourth day of the week; but the years 1036 and 1044 begin on Tueſday. In the firſt vertical ſeries the firſt day of the year is throughout ſtated to be on the firſt day of the week; in the ſecond ſeries, on the third; in the fifth ſeries, on the ſeventh; and in the ſeventh ſeries, on the ſecond day of the week. The third, ſixth and eighth vertical ſeries have not throughout the ſame a day of the commencement of the year. If this conjecture be well founded, it would ſeem that the author of this manuſcript poſſeſſed no very great knowledge of the Turkiſh calendar.—*B.*—]

"With the ichnography of the temple of Mecca, and the profile of the *Ké'abeh*, begins a new ſeries of pictures, of which the following are particularly worthy of notice, viz. the *Pure garden of the Majeſty of the Prophet* (Mohammed's ſepulchre at Medina,) which, according to the teſtimony of a muſſulman pilgrim, is a genuine and exact repreſentation of that ſepulchre;—the pharos of Alexandria, with a mirror at the top;*—The moſque of the *Ommiades* at Damaſcus;—different temples of idols;—the Baths of Tiberias;—the wall of Gog and Magog;—Alexander with two horns—he is walking in darkneſs, his vizier carries a torch, &c.

"The ſecond part of this manuſcript is entitled *Qor'i Dja'afaryeh* (Divinations [*ſortes*] by Dja'afar) *J'lm êl qora'i*, is according to *Hhadjy Khalfah* the ſcience by which we find out the predictions of letters with reſpect to future events. This ſcience is a diminutive of geomancy. But its prophecies or predictions are weaker and not ſo certain as thoſe of geomancy. The author gives a liſt of ſeventeen prophets, with whoſe names horoſcopes may be formed. Theſe ſeventeen prophets are *Choeib* (Jethro, father-in-law to Moſes); *J'yca* (Jeſus Chriſt); *Djerdjys* (St. George); *Younes* (Jonas); *Nouahh* (Noah); *Djekerya* (Zachariah); *Yahhyra* (John the Baptiſt); *Yoouçouf* (Joſeph); *Daoûd* (David); *Mouça* (Moſes); *Hhidher* and *Elyas* (Phineas and Elijah); *Y'aqoub* (Jacob); *Soleiman* (Solomon); *Ibrahim* (Abraham); *Iſmail* (Iſmael); *Ayoub* (Job). At each of the names we find an elegant vignette, which repreſents the ſepulchre of the prophet, or ſome chapel dedicated to him. If theſe pictures poſſeſs not the merit of fidelity, or even of correct drawing; yet they may at leaſt ſerve to give an idea of monuments of this kind among the Eaſtern nations, and furniſh our artiſts with forms, which they

* This paſſage principally excited my curioſity. The moſt obvious idea was, that they were aſtronomical tables. But that this is not the caſe, I can with certainty aſſert; and I even greatly doubt, whether they be aſtronomical obſervations. The diviſion of theſe pages into ſeven, or into twelve compartments (ſeven days of the week, and twelve celeſtial ſigns) ſeems rather to favour the ſuppoſition of their being aſtrological obſervations. I have found very few ciphers in this volume; but enough to convince me, that they employed the decimal ſyſtem exactly as we do.—*B.*

* "This figure does not agree with the deſcription which the Arabian writers give of that tower. See *Magaz. Encyclop.* An. V. Tom. II. p. 384."

may employ in the decorations of the theatres, or even in fancy-architecture.

This work was executed in the year 990 of the Hegira (1582 after the birth of Chriſt) in the reign of Sultan *Mourad*, whom we call Amourad III. *Mourad*, the elder ſon of *Selim* II. ſucceeded his father, after he had cauſed his five brothers to be put to death in the year 982 (1574):—he died on the ſixth of *Djomâdy* I, 1003 (17th of January 1595) in the 50th year of his age.

The *ſecond* manuſcript is a collection of five works of the celebrated Perſian poet *Abdoul Rahhman el-Djâmy*, author of *Behariſtan*, from which I have publiſhed ſeveral extracts.

The *third* manuſcript contains *Colloquies of Lovers*, collected by Kemel eddyn el-Sulthan Hhocein ben el-Sulthan Menſſour ben Naſſer, ben Omar Cheyk ben Tymour."

For the Monthly Magazine.

ON HIPPARCHUS THE GEOGRAPHER.

HIPPARCHUS, one of the moſt ancient geographers, who lived at Alexandria, 150 years before the birth of Chriſt, did not intend to write a new geography, on forming his ſyſtem, but only deſigned to criticiſe and to correct that of ERATOSTHENES. However, his merits in the ſciences were nevertheleſs conſiderable. He was the firſt who conceived the idea of founding geography excluſively upon aſtronomical obſervations, eſpecially upon thoſe of the eclipſes. The reſtoration of the ideas of *Hipparchus* is attended with the greateſt difficulties, eſpecially as we not only are not in poſſeſſion of his work, but alſo the extracts, which STRABO gives us from it, are very ſhort, and the numbers frequently corrupt. Mr. GOSSELIN, a member of the French National Inſtitute, has made a very ſucceſsful attempt to accompliſh this difficult taſk. He has compoſed two tables, containing the principal longitudes and latitudes fixed by Hipparchus, as well as the reſults of his own laborious inveſtigations. He has added two maps which exhibit a view of the ſyſtem of that geographer, and facilitate the compariſon with that of *Eratoſthenes*. *Hipparchus* and *Eratoſthenes* fixed the degree of the equator at 100 *ſtadia* (a ſtadium contains 125 geometrical paces, correſponding with our furlong,) and computed the circumference of the terreſtrial globe to be 252,000 *ſtadia*. As for the aſſertion of PLINY, who ſays that he had computed 29,000 *ſtadia* more, it is ſufficiently proved to be an error, perhaps of the inaccurate hiſtorian himſelf. The reſults of Mr. Goſſelin's acute inquiries into the account of longitudes and latitudes given by *Hipparchus* in compariſon with thoſe of his anteceſſor, whom he criticiſed, are nearly as follows: *Hipparchus* has made no alteration with regard to the account which *Eratoſthenes* gives of the length of the *Mediterraneum*, nor does he deviate from him in his ſtatement of that of the northern coaſts of *Europe*. He, however, has given a more correct form to Greece, ſituated on the ſouthern coaſt, which *Eratoſthenes* repreſented exorbitantly long. But as for the geography of the coaſt of *Aſia*, *Hipparchus* has introduced a great number of errors, which aroſe from his placing the ſituation of *Taurus* too far to the northward, and from his attempting to correct the ſtatement of his anteceſſor upon that baſis, which could not but make him commit continual errors. Thence *Aſia* receives on the map of Hipparchus a form widely different from that which Eratoſthenes gave to it, and it extends much farther towards the north. The ſituation of the northern Perſian provinces, *Hyrcania*, *Aria*, *Bactria*, &c. &c. could not but be miſplaced. A different cauſe produced the ſame error with regard to *Carmania* and *Gedroſia*, which were repreſented too *ſmall*, becauſe *Hipparchus* aſſigned a ſouth-eaſt direction to the Indus. *Hipparchus* retained the meaſures of his anteceſſor, for the *Hither*-India, as far as to the banks of the *Ganges*; but a great difference is ſeen in the ſhape of the *Hither*-India, of which *Hipparchus's* map contains the firſt delineation. While *Eratoſthenes* ſtill repreſents the Ganges as diſemboguing itſelf into the eaſtern ocean, *Hipparchus* knows already that it loſes itſelf in a gulph (the gulph of Bengal); and on his map are ſeen the more diſtant countries, *Pegu* and the peninſula *Malacca*, though in a falſe form, becauſe he imagined they formed a *continent* ſtretching to the ſouth and then to the weſt, incloſing the Indian ocean, and making a large baſon of it. Theſe obſervations will enable our readers to judge of the merits of Hipparchus. He thought that the opinions of Eratoſthenes of the ſhape and ſituation of the Aſiatic countries were not ſufficiently founded on a ſolid baſe. He perceived how neceſſary it was the latter ſhould be ſought in aſtronomical obſervations; but being in want of them, he fell, in attempting to correct his anteceſſor, into a ſeries of errors, by which the antient geography of Aſia was rendered ſtill more defective, inſtead of being improved.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ON THE POPULATION OF THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE.

THE preſent ſtate and recent progreſs of the population of the Ruſſian empire, which, next to the Ottoman dominions, contains the largeſt maſs of inhabitants of any European ſtate, are objects of the utmoſt ſtatiſtical importance, ſince it is on this immenſe population that reſts the gigantic power, which within the *ſpace of one century* has become the decided arbitrator of the fate of Europe.

The following correct and authentic table of all the births, deaths, and marriages, which in the courſe of laſt year have taken place throughout the Ruſſian empire in the dominant Grecian church, ſeems therefore in a peculiar degree entitled to the notice of intelligent ſtatiſts and politicians, it being faithfully extracted from the general returns received by the ſynod, and containing all the Eparchies, except that of Bruzlaw; which from the peculiar difficulties, in forming a correct liſt of mortality in that Eparchy, could not be inſerted.

Names of the Eparchies.	*Births.* Males	Females	*Deaths.* Males	Females	*Marriages.* Couples
1. Kiew	25,252	23,793	16,372	16,164	10,279
2. Nowgorod and the Vicariate of Staraja Ruſſa	9,320	8,234	4,474	4,249	4,383
3. Moſkwa	27,394	22,235	13,238	12,131	13,151
4. St. Peterſburgh	9,527	8,702	8,460	5,508	4,358
5. Kaſan	23,391	20,286	12,889	11,486	13,263
6. Aſtrachan	6,308	5,074	3,041	2,337	3,044
7. Tobolſk	28,206	26,847	14,444	13,054	12,166
8. Roſtow	10,854	9,798	5,830	5,413	0,281
9. Pekow	7,220	5,898	4,011	3,412	4,100
10. Raſan	17,732	14,726	5,316	5,148	8,509
11. Twer	15,569	12,928	5,858	5,703	7,373
12. New Ruſſia	26,319	24,731	16,785	15,414	14,615
13. Tſchernigow	33,046	30,603	21,838	20,975	17,162
14. White Ruſſia	10,094	9,209	7,589	7,281	5,537
15. Minſk	2,915	2,577	1,705	1,647	1,538
16. Smolenſk	21,977	20,243	13,261	13,522	9,313
17. Niſhegorod	20,173	16,664	10,031	9,422	9,554
18. Bolgorod	46,301	39,364	23,523	22,350	20,333
19. Suſdal	12,771	10,315	5,380	5,187	7,284
20. Wologda	11,024	9,506	5,912	5,644	4,928
21. Kolomna	21,703	17,135	6,628	6,204	9,676
22. Waetka	23,959	25,219	14,655	13,791	13,407
23. Archangel	7,104	6,271	4,427	4,236	3,457
24. Woroneſh	27,154	22,901	10,406	9,198	12,764
25. Irkutſk	4,830	4,650	3,450	2,828	2,239
26. Koſtroma	10,112	7,396	4,410	4,253	5,776
27. Tumbow	22,133	16,667	7,401	6,667	11,784
28. Orel	27,373	11,835	6,445	5,799	6,900
Vicariates.					
29. Moſdok	1,078	971	1,231	754	608
30. Feodoſſia	797	704	681	532	515
31. Sphitomir	12,883	13,327	7,933	7,324	6,387
32. Parejaſlaw	12,191	11,791	7,879	7,539	6,329
Sum Total	531,015	460,900	275,582	264,807	257,513
Grand Total	991,915		540,390		257,513
Overplus of Births { Males	255,432				
Females	196,093				
Sum Total	451,525				

This uncommon overplus of births is unparalleled in the annals of political economy, forms a characteriſtic feature of the Ruſſian empire, and is an evident proof of

the increaſing proſperity of the inhabitants of its vaſt dominions. If this immenſe increaſe of population ſhould proceed in the ſame progreſſion for ten years, at the expiration of that term the number of Ruſſian ſubjects will be increaſed by five millions.

Another ſtriking object of the attention of a ſtatiſt in politician, is the uncommonly favourable proportion which the males bear to the females, and which ſeems intended by nature as the foundation of the military grandeur of the Ruſſian empire. It appears from the above table, that upwards of 23 boys were born to 20 girls; while, on the other hand, the deceaſe of the male ſex exceeded that of the female but by a trifle; 104 perſons of the former having died to 100 of the latter.

The moſt important reſult of the above table, is the amount of the preſent population of the Ruſſian empire, which may be inferred from it with a tolerable degree of arithmetical rectitude. It is well known, that the mortality is in common years throughout all the Ruſſian dominions, as 1 to 58, by which calculation the number of Ruſſian ſubjects of the Grecian church would amount at preſent, excluſively of the inhabitants of the Eparchy of Bruzlaw, to 31,339,620 ſouls. If to this number be added, that of the inhabitants of the new poſſeſſions in Poland, which in 1795 contained 4,592,544 ſouls; and all other Ruſſian ſubjects of the various Chriſtian ſects, and of the Jewiſh, Laman, and Schaman profeſſions, who are known to be very numerous; by a very moderate valuation be eſtimated only at 5,000,000; the population of the Ruſſian empire amounts in the whole to upwards of *forty millions* of ſouls. Profeſſor *Storch*, in his excellent, "*Hiſtorico ſtatiſtical picture of the Ruſſian empire at the end of the eighteenth century*," rates the population of the Ruſſian dominions in the whole at 36 millions of ſouls. But he was not in poſſeſſion of the exact population-table, which we have here given; and, of conſequence, not correctly informed of the enormous increaſe of the vaſt population of the Ruſſian empire.

For the Monthly Magazine.

A PEDESTRIAN EXCURSION THROUGH SEVERAL PARTS OF ENGLAND AND WALES, DURING THE SUMMER OF 1797. (*Continued from Page* 18.)

FROM Wilton houſe we croſſed the country to *Old Sarum*, and amuſed ourſelves with tracing over its mounds and trenches till eight o'clock. Our intention was to have ſlept at the public houſe, which is the only tenement in the neighbourhood of this venerable borough: of the borough itſelf about half a cartload of ſtones, in two ſeparate heaps, where the caſtle once ſtood, and the old ſpreading oak under which the repreſentatives of theſe ſtones are choſen and returned to parliament, are all that remains. In our hopes of lodging we were, however, diſappointed. This houſe furniſhes no accommodation for travellers; and we were left to the alternative of returning to Saliſbury, or proceeding, ſtrangers and benighted as we were, ſeven trackleſs miles acroſs Saliſbury plain to Ameſbury. We preferred the latter; and having devoted another half hour to refreſhment and to a ſubterraneous cavern, lately diſcovered, in the principal foſs, we ſet off at half paſt eight for the place of our deſtination. There are ſeaſons when, to ſome minds, at leaſt, it is pleaſant to toy with danger. Such was our preſent humour. We had heard diſmal tales of people being loſt and famiſhed on Saliſbury plain; the moon promiſed us but little light; and we had not proceeded above a mile before the road appeared to be loſt in inextricable labyrinths. The directing-poſts were broken off or defaced; and if we deviated from the track, houſe or human being to ſet us right was no where to be expected: yet our animal ſpirits were uncommonly high; and the merrieſt part of our journey was certainly the walk from Old Sarum to *Ameſbury*. In the language of ſuperſtition, the omen was fair; and the event was equally propitious. We arrived in ſafety at a little after ten, and took up our quarters at a homely inn;—the beſt, however, we could find in the town.

Our hoſt was tolerably communicative, but not much informed. He had an abject pliancy of deportment, a ſort of "alacrity at *booing*," an affectation of great humility, and was ſuperlatively aſſiduous in his attentions. In ſhort, his countenance and deportment were equally repulſive. A ſort of ſullen ſelfiſhneſs ſaddened his brow; and, through the flimſy veil of his fawning obſequiouſneſs and inſidious complaiſance, ill-humour and ſelf-opiniated obſtinacy were ſufficiently conſpicuous. From the whole of his behaviour we preſently anticipated what the morning confirmed, that his awkward courteſies were not to be forgotten in the bill.

Tueſday 4. *Ameſbury* is pleaſantly ſituated in a ſmall irriguous valley, on the banks

banks of the Avon. The hills that ſurround it have a romantic and pictureſque effect. The town is ſtraggling and indifferently built, and has all the appearance of decay. It has been in a much more flouriſhing condition, eſpecially when the celebrated duke and ducheſs of Queensborough kept their court at Ameſbury houſe. The memory of this is traditionally preſerved among the inhabitants, who ſeem to envy the better times of their forefathers, and to repine (not without ſome ſhew of juſtice) that the rents collected from the produce of their induſtry are ſpent in diſtant neighbourhoods, or ſwallowed up by the prodigal vices of a large city. It would be well for Ameſbury, if this were its only calamity. There is one of a ſtill more deſolating nature, in which it partakes in common with the whole ſurrounding country; I mean, the enormous accumulation of farms. There are three or four individuals in this neighbourhood, who rent to the amount of 1000l. a year each: that is to ſay, ſo many agricultural canibals, who have devoured their eight or ten families a piece. The wages of labour are, of courſe, very low; common labourers 6s. per week, and no victuals; carters and threſhers 7s. or 7s. 6d. and a buſhel of wheat per week, if they chooſe it, at the reduced price of 5s. If the family of a common labourer is large enough to conſume this quantity, he has, of courſe, only one ſhilling per week for houſe-rent, cloathing, drink, fuel, and every other neceſſary!!! (I ſhall by-and-by have occaſion to compare this ſtatement with facts collected in neighbourhoods where the farms are generally ſmall.) One happineſs, however, Ameſbury poſſeſſes. It has no manufactory. The children enjoy, accordingly, the infantile privilege of bounding and ſporting at large; and are reprieved, at leaſt for a few years, from the yoke of unremitting toil. The principal ſupport of the town is the curioſity of travellers: and ſome little time ago, when the nunnery was firſt eſtabliſhed there, the number of viſitors was very conſiderable; and Ameſbury had a tranſient gleam of reviving proſperity. But the edge of curioſity is now worn off. The nunnery has ceaſed to be the rage, and the town is again declining. The neighbourhood of Stone Henge is its only prop; which, though inadequate to uphold its proſperity, is ſufficient to ſecure it from diſſolution.

Ameſbury-Houſe is a handſome manſion. The architecture is ſimple and elegant. The apartments are well proportioned; and the drawing-room and adjoining chamber, now uſed as a chapel, would challenge admiration, if they had not been ſpoiled by a waſte of injudicious labour in the carvings and cornices. The barbarous Gothic faces in the former, in particular, would have been more in harmony with the architecture of the days of our Tudors and Plantagenets. This Manſion is, at preſent, converted into a religious houſe, under the patronage of Lord Arundel of Wardour. The pretence for the eſtabliſhment was, that of furniſhing a place of refuge for ſome emigrant nuns expelled by the French revolution. Had it been confined to this purpoſe, humanity might rejoice that religious animoſities were ſo ſoftened, that catholic fanatics could find a refuge in a proteſtant country, to ſpend the remnant of their days in the peaceful enjoyment of thoſe habits and prejudices they were unable to ſubdue. But it appears that the generality of the perſons immured in this nunnery, inſtead of French emigrants, are Engliſh maidens, moſt of whom have been recently initiated, and ſeveral of whom are ſtill in their noviciate. This, by the way, is, in more points of view than one, an important fact. It ſhould ſeem as if thoſe females who knew by experience, what it is to be confined to a life of monaſticiſm, conſidered the diſſolution of their convents rather as an emancipation than as ſacrilege, and that few were diſpoſed to ſeek a ſimilar refuge in a neighbouring country. If ſo, the greater the criminality of the government that ſuffers ſuch ſnares to be ſpread in the way of inexperienced youth. Far be it from me to be the advocate of intolerance. Every individual ought to be at liberty to follow, without reſtraint or diſqualification, whatever religion or opinion he thinks fit. Nay, leave but the devotee at liberty to quit her retirement whenever her mind revolts againſt it, and I ſee no objection to the building of convents in every diſtrict. But it is not liberty, to give to any ſet of people the means of kidnapping the young, the ſimple, and inexperienced, into indiſſoluble bondage. It is not toleration, to ſuffer deſigning prieſts to enchain the conſciences of their deluded votaries with oaths that prohibit the progreſs of inquiry, and inſtitutions that annihilate the free agency of reaſon, and interdict the feelings and utilities of nature. I ſay nothing about the children who are educated in this ſeminary.—The infant mind muſt be entruſted to ſome tutelage or other; and I know not with whom the right of chuſing both the inſtructors

ſtructors and the mode of inſtruction can be entruſted with ſo little probability of abuſe as with the parents. And as for any undue influence which the temptation of gratuitous inſtruction may give to the catholic religion, the only juſtifiable means of counteracting this is, by opening proteſtant ſeminaries on the ſame liberal foundation. Let the nation awaken to a ſenſe of duty. Let us recollect, that the children of the people are the poſterity of the ſtate; and that civiliſed ſociety owes inſtruction, at leaſt, to all its offſpring, as a compenſation for thoſe natural rights which its neceſſary inſtitutions have taken away.

In the chapel are ſome valuable pictures; but by what maſters, the ſervitor could not inform us, and we were not connoiſſeurs enough to diſcover. The altar-piece (a Beatification of the Virgin) is in a very grand ſtile, both in deſign and execution; with exception, however, to the finery, and, according to our conceptions, the incongruity of a part of the drapery. This incongruity rendered the ſubject almoſt unintelligible to our Proteſtant imaginations. The beautiful female in the centre, indeed, from her emblems, and modeſt matronly appearance, we immediately concluded to be the Virgin. Nor did the ſcarlet mantle, or the ſceptered hand, throw us into any perplexity about the perſon of Jeſus Chriſt. The manly beauty, the inexpreſſible mildneſs, and divine benignity of his countenance were ſufficient characteriſtics. Indeed among the beſt artiſts, there is a ſort of traditional portraiture of this perſonage, ſo that the obſervant eye can ſcarcely ever be at a loſs upon this ſubject. But who that venerable old gentleman could be on the other ſide, with his beard of ſilver, his triple crown, and pontifical robe, embroidered all over with gold and flaring colours, we could not conceive, and with great ſimplicity I inquired of the ſervitor, "which of the popes it was meant to repreſent?" Alas! I had forgotten, that in the *Romiſh mythology*, the Son is King, but the Father is the Pope of Heaven. There is another Aſſumption of the Virgin, at the other end of the chapel, in ſtile and execution ſuperior to the former. She has a branch of palm in her hand, and ſeven ſtars in a radiant circle over her head. Angels are hovering round with crowns of palm and laurel:—fit repreſentations, it may be ſaid, to encourage that lonely enthuſiaſm which renounces all the duties and conſolations of this life, with a view to obtain the rewards of another. The other pictures are a Chriſt crowned with thorns; a ſmall landſcape, with a St. Cecilia, and cherubim—very beautiful! and the Martyrdom of St. Thereſa. This laſt attracted our particular attention. It is in a conſiderable degree allegorical. The point of the dart, which is aimed at the martyr's breaſt, is metamorphoſed into an amaranth; and ſpirits and conſoling angels appear above. The principal figure is very intereſting, even to ſuch heretical feelings as ours; and her attitude and aged countenance expreſs the utmoſt ſublimity of fortitude and reſignation. In this the moſt ſublime province of the art, even more than all other, appears the ſuperiority of the old Italian to the Engliſh ſchool. We have had portrait-painters in abundance, whoſe excellence cannot be queſtioned. Several of our artiſts deſign with correctneſs and even dignity. Weſt can diſplay his ſcience in the anatomy of the human form; Barry has indubitable ſkill in compoſition; the groups of Northcote are elegant and expreſſive; the invention of Fuſeli has no fault but its exceſſive fertility; Stodart can captivate with the magic diſtribution of lights and ſhades; Wheatley and Morland are able delineators of ruſtic life; and Smirk is truly happy in the ludicrous and the gay. But Reynolds and Opie are the only artiſts of the Engliſh ſchool who have any pretenſions to the delineation of the ſublimer paſſions: and I think I ſhall not be accuſed of antiquarian prejudice, when I ſay, that even theſe have produced nothing that, for impaſſioned ſublimity, rivals the productions of their Italian maſters. Now I am upon the ſubject, it is but juſtice to cotemporary merit to ſay a word or two more on the peculiar excellence of Opie. His figures, it is true, are always clowniſh, and his limbs, not unfrequently, mere blocks of wood; but his countenances and attitudes atone for every defect; and by his ſingular management of the latter, he has the excluſive art of expreſſing the ſtrongeſt paſſions without diſplaying the features. I ſhall inſtance, in particular, the armed head that hangs over the infant Perdita, in his large picture from the Winter's Tale, and the figure of Britomartis, in complete mail, releaſing Florimel from her enchantment. He who does not ſee the tear dropping under the helmet in the former inſtance, and the ſtern countenance of the Amazon, frowning annihilation upon the vanquiſhed necromancer, in the latter, is deſtitute both of imagination and feeling.

The number of the religious in Ameſbury Houſe, we were informed, were about fifty

fifty, including the ſervitors. Of theſe, twenty-three were nuns, and eleven novices.

The gardens, &c. are in a very ruinous ſtate. But Chineſe ſummer-houſes and diamond walks, and other reliques of the frippery of falſe taſte, prevent the lover of native ſimplicity from bewailing the neglect. In a pictureſque point of view, deſolation itſelf is preferable to the ſpruceneſs and affectation of artificial ſcenery. In the centre of the diamond walk is a grotto, a favourite retreat, it ſeems, of the Ducheſs of Queenſborough and the poet Gay; and in which, according to the tradition of the neighbourhood, *they* compoſed the famous Beggars Opera.

Stone-Henge was the next object of our attention. On the date and materials of this gigantic and venerable ruin, I am not antiquary enough to enter into any diſpute; I ſhall leave it, therefore, where Stukelys and other profound inquirers have left it, in the palpable obſcure of learned conjecture. Perhaps, however, it may be worth obſerving, that, while I was in Derby, I underſtood, from Dr. Darwin, that we are about to be favoured with another hypotheſis upon the ſubject, which, if well ſupported, is likely to make ſome noiſe in the ſcientific world. A young man devoted to the ſtudy of natural philoſophy, by comparing theſe fragments with ſome Oriental buildings of ſimilar ſtructure, whoſe uſes are well authenticated in their reſpective countries, thinks he can demonſtrate Stone-Henge to have been a ſort of aſtronomical temple, or architectural orrery; deſignating the poſition and revolutions of the planets, and connected with ſome ſyſtem of religion, which muſt, of courſe, have prevailed in this country at the time when it was founded. Such a theory muſt refer the origin of Stone-Henge, at leaſt, as far back as the time of Druidical ſuperſtition;—if not to a date even more remote than the earlieſt of our authentic records. But perhaps I injure an ingenious diſcovery by inaccurate repreſentation; and on a ſubject ſo curious, I would ſharpen, not blunt, the edge of public curioſity.

Fonthill and Wardour Caſtle being the next objects of our curioſity, we proceeded acroſs the plain to *Winterton Stoke*; where we ſtopped at about two o'clock, to take ſome refreſhment, and to make our uſual inquiries. This village is pleaſantly ſituated (like Ameſbury), in a little ſcope or hollow of the plains, and is waſhed by a rivulet of the cleareſt water, which, croſſing the road at this place, flows babbling along through Berwick St. James, Uppington, and Stapleford, where it empties itſelf into the Willy. The generality of the cottages lie by the brook-ſide, to the left of the road. By the way, all the brooks and rivulets, however ſmall, that interſect this immenſe plain, have their banks ſcattered with villages and hamlets; and the traveller, who ſhould be unfortunate enough to loſe his way in this deſolate country, will do well to follow the courſe of the firſt ſtream he meets with, and it will be ſure to conduct him to ſome human habitation. Of five cottages that lay by the road ſide, four were in a ruinous and miſerable ſtate. One of them is quite uninhabitable, and two others almoſt tumbling down. Naked mud walls, and crazy thatches, are the order of the day. The cauſe of this devaſtation may be ſet down in a ſingle word—Monopoly. Farms are rapidly accumulating into a few hands.* There is one farmer in the neighbourhood who rents between 800l. and 1000l. per year, and a ſecond whoſe concern is not much inferior in magnitude. Some ſmaller farms, however, are ſtill to be met with in the pariſh, which are rented as low as 100, 70, or even 60l. a year; and there are even a few cottage farms with juſt land enough to keep a cow or two, which have been held in the ſame families from father to ſon for ſeveral generations. The mere cottagers have all of them bits of garden, but none of them graze a cow upon the common. However, there is no difficulty in procuring milk; a circumſtance eaſily to be accounted for, from the exiſtence of ſmaller farms in the neighbourhood. The little cottage farmer never turns his poorer neighbour from his door, who comes with his halfpenny in his porringer for milk for his little babes.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IF you are not already ſurfeited with the ſubject of longevity, you may be willing to admit into your Magazine the following liſt of *Portugueſe*, who have attained to more than 100 years of age. Theſe inſtances are (with two or three exceptions) taken from Portugueſe *Court Kalendars*, of different years, at the end of which the publiſhers uſually add "curious

---

* The introduction of machinery into the manufacturing towns has alſo its ſhare of influence in the deſolation of villages. *See Debtford Batch.*

and

and interesting notices" relative to Portugal.

The number of instances here offered will serve to correct in some measure the calculation of your correspondent J. J. G. in the Magazine of Nov. 1, 1799, and to confirm the truth of the observation with which he concludes his communication; viz. that the great proportion of (long lived) inhabitants of Great Britain and Ireland may arise, in some measure, from instances of great age not being so generally noticed and recorded in other places.

You will pardon my errors of idiom, (to which all persons writing in a foreign language are liable) and allow me, after the manner of my countrymen, to wish that the Monthly Magazine may live a thousand years. I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

March 3, 1800. LUSITANUS.

N. B. The year prefixed to the names denotes either the time of death of the persons, or the period at which they were still living.

Instances of Longevity in Portugal.

Year.		Age.
1790	Manoel Luiz de Margalháo, *a soldier*. (His exact age was 101 years, 11 months, and 6 days ——— ——	101
1790	Maria dos Anjos, *a Franciscan nun* —— ———	101
1789	Margarida Josefa da Silveira	102
1789	*Father* Antonio de Nossa Senhora da Conceiçam Bahia (*died in Brazil*) — —	102
1790	Manoel Antonio Pereira de Mello. The abbot of the parish church of St. Nicholas in the City of *Oporto* —	102
1789	Luiza da Cruz ———	103
1788	The widow of Captain Luiz Barreto — —	105
1788	Antonio Mendes de Vasconcellos — — —	105
1790	Joam Affonso, *a soldier* —	105
1790	Catherina Solleira — —	105
1791	——— ——— (still living)	105
1790	Joanna Simoens (still living)	106
1791	Thomé de Brito, *a negro*	107
1789	Manoel Alvares — —	111
1742	A labourer of *Alvorninha*	112
1743	Donna Marianna de Gusman, *a noble lady*. (Died in a convent, where she had lived from the age of 12 years) —	112
1789	*Father* José de Santo Antonio	112
1789	Joam Salgado ———	112
1791	——— ——— (still living)	115
1791	A woman known by the name of "the Mother of Joam Affonso" — — —	115
1791	Marianna de Souza (still living)	115
1789	Maria Barreta — —	116
1789	Maria Francisca, *widow of* Manoel Ferreira — —	117
1790	Francisco Nunes ———	119
1790	Joanna Francisca da Piedade (still living) — —	120
1742	Joam Homem da Cunha Deça [de Sá] — —	129

P. S. To the above may be added an instance of longevity, translated from the Lisbon Gazette of Nov. 17, 1798. "Died lately at *Pederne*, at the age of 106 years, *Francisco Domingues de Estivados*. He had all his teeth remaining, and had black hair. He used to read and write without spectacles; and his vigour was such, that, when necessary, he could walk four leagues (nearly sixteen English miles) a day, and without a walking-stick."

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AMONG the many abuses which require correction in large cities, and especially in this metropolis, there are none which call more loudly for redress than the situation, construction, and other circumstances which relate to workhouses, and the infirmaries for the parochial poor, as also the receptacles for, and early education of, those poor children, who, from the indigence of their parents, are under the necessity of being admitted into poor-houses. I propose to call your attention to each of these subjects; but, as the most important, and demanding immediate redress, I mean to lay before the public, through the medium of your excellent Magazine, some of the abuses of parochial infirmaries. Nothing can be more self-evident, than that the habitations of the healthy and the sick ought to be kept perfectly distinct, under separate roofs, and with no kind of communication among the servants or attendants, and yet nothing is more common than to find the infirmary and the work-house in the same building, by means of which, if there should be any infectious disease, it cannot fail to be communicated from the sick to the healthy. By this single circumstance of mismanagement, not only there will be great mortality among the unfortunate inhabitants of poor-houses, but infectious diseases are likely to be propagated through the town from these sources. I am credibly informed, that from these causes, nearly thirty persons were buried from one parochial receptacle of healthy and sick, in the course of a single week. And I have reason to believe, that

that every medical attendant on one poor-houſe in London has been attacked with infectious fever for many years paſt.—Does not this require immediate correction?

I would ſuggeſt that the poor-houſes and the infirmaries of all pariſhes ſhould be immediately removed to the ſuburbs, ſo as give all the advantage to the poor of purity of the air, and to diminiſh the ſpreading of infection through the metropolis. The populous pariſh of Mary le-bonne has attended to theſe neceſſary and obvious regulations; but there are neighbouring pariſhes, abounding with the loweſt claſſes of mankind, who live in all kinds of filth, and are thence particularly liable to the production of diſeaſe, where none of theſe objects are regarded, and where for this reaſon infectious fevers prove more than commonly fatal. The wards of all infirmaries of this deſcription ought to be large, airy, and clean, and ſhould be white-waſhed with lime at leaſt once in a year. No more than one patient ſhould ever lie in one bed, and the beds ſhould not ſtand nearer than three feet from each other. Obvious as theſe things are, nothing can be more neglected. The wards are generally ſmall, with low ceilings, and ill-ventilated, ſo that the air is conſtantly vitiated, and the vapour of infection is not likely to be diſſipated. They are ſometimes not white-waſhed for years together, and the floors and ſtair-caſes are too often dirty, and the walls filthy.

Two, and ſometimes three, people, labouring under different diſeaſes, are placed in the ſame bed; and, not unfrequently, a dying perſon is cloſe by another in a dangerous ſtate:—this muſt ſerve to aggravate diſeaſe, and haſten death in many caſes. Beſides this evil, the beds are crowded ſo near to each other, that the medical attendants frequently cannot approach the ſick who require their aſſiſtance.

Another regulation in all parochial infirmaries ſhould be a regular viſitation of them, at leaſt three times in a week, by the pariſh-officers. This would produce a good effect in two ways. It would inſure cleanlineſs an attention, to the avoiding of infection, both on account of the ſick and the viſitors: yet it is not unuſual for the wards to be ſo dangerous, that the officers dare not viſit them.

I have haſtily drawn up theſe reflections becauſe the urgency of the affair calls imperiouſly for correction, and I requeſt your inſertion of them in an early number. I am, Sir,

Bedford-ſquare, Your well-wiſher.
Feb. 9, 1800. PHILOPTOCHUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE failure of the method employed by your correſpondent Simplex, for the preſervation of apples in froſt, ought not to deter others from making the ſame experiment, ſince it appears he has not followed the plan recommended in *all* its parts.—The cauſe of his apples being injured may probably ariſe from their being in immediate contact with the floor: the ſimple precaution of guarding from this, by the interpoſition of a ſimilar ſubſtance with the covering, would, I believe, effectually preſerve the fruit from injury by froſt, however ſevere.

At the table of a lady, with whom I have the honour to be intimately acquainted, I have ſeen apples in the fulleſt ſtate of perfection throughout the winter; and for the information of your readers, I have her authority for laying before them the method ſhe has purſued, without one inſtance of failure.

A coarſe linen cloth is ſpread upon the floor in an upper room, on this *one* layer of apples is placed; this is covered by a cloth of ſimilar texture with the former, another layer of apples is ſpread, and again covered: in this manner, with alternate ſtrata of apples and linen, the pile may be extended to any height; over all a cloth is thrown of ſufficient dimenſions to cover the whole heap, and to communicate with the floor on every ſide. Of all the apples that were thus laid up, *one only* ſuffered by the ſeverity of the weather this winter, *that one* had accidentally been in part expoſed to the froſt, by not being *wholly* covered by the linen.

The apples were not wrapped in paper ſingly, according to the American practice, nor any other precaution uſed, than that of having a complete covering to each layer, to prevent its coming in contact with the ſuper-incumbent layer, and of the laſt covering communicating *on every ſide* with the floor. Your's, &c.

Feb. 20, 1800. T. T. Z.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ON THE STATISTICAL AND COMMERCIAL IMPORTANCE OF SURINAM.

IN the north-eaſt part of South America, on the coaſt of Guyana, a country

extending about 1220 geographical miles in length, and upwards of 680 in breadth, aroſe about 150 years ago the colony of Surinam, ſituated on the banks of a large river of that name. It was founded in the year 1634, by a number of Engliſhmen, which nation, after ſome years interval (during which the French had made their appearance, put the inhabitants to the ſword, and diſappeared) in the year 1650 turned again its thoughts to theſe deſerted parts of the new hemiſphere, and ſettled there once more, under the guidance and direction of Lord Willoughby.

The exertions of the firſt coloniſts were crowned with ſo much ſucceſs, that at the expiration of a term of ſeventeen years they poſſeſſed already fifty fine ſugar-plantations, and ſeveral other uſeful eſtabliſhments, when, in the year 1667, the Dutch ſurprized and rendered themſelves maſters of the colony, which, notwithſtanding its ſpeedy re-capture by the Engliſh, was ceded to them by the treaty of peace, concluded ſoon after at Breda. Since that period, the colony of Surinam continued in poſſeſſion of the Dutch, until, after an interval of 132 years, it ſubmitted, on the 20th of Auguſt of laſt year, to the ſceptre of George III. and thus returned under the dominion of its firſt founders and poſſeſſors.

Of all the ſettlements of the Europeans under the torrid zone of Guyana, Surinam is by far the more important in point of extent, as well as from its ſuperior cultivation, trade, and wealth. Two rivers, the Pumaſon and Maſoni, form the natural boundaries of the poſſeſſions of the French and Spaniards, and of the formerly Dutch, now Britiſh, Guyana, which extends from the latter river to the mouth of the Oronoko, and along the coaſt, thirty miles beyond the point where the Surinam empties into the ſea. The poſſeſſors of that rich colony claim the whole extent of country which is bounded weſtward by the river Kanſe or Kange, forty miles from the river Corantine, and eaſtward by the river Sinamary; but this claim is called in queſtion by the French.

Surinam is inhabited by Europeans or whites, of manifold religions, ſects, and nations, and by negroes tranſported thither from the coaſt of Guinea. Sequeſtered from the coloniſts, the original inhabitants of the country live on the banks of the rivers in ſloth, indolence and retirement. By *Raynal's* account, the population of Surinam amounted, in the year 1775, to 2824 planters, excluſive of women and children, and 60,000 ſlaves. The number of inhabitants has ſince certainly increaſed, rather than decreaſed, and that of the ſlaves is ſaid to amount at preſent to 80,000; this colony having fortunately eſcaped the revolutionary convulſions which have deſolated ſeveral other colonies in America.

In earlier times the public peace and tranquillity were frequently interrupted in Surinam by dreadful inſurrections. Soon after the firſt ſettlements had been made, a number of rebellious negroes fled into the thickeſt foreſts, where they not only found an aſylum, but their number was alſo rapidly augmented by a multitude of fugitives. Cruelties committed by the planters, want of aſſiſtance, and fruitleſs attempts to cruſh the rebellion, ſoon increaſed their ſtrength in ſo alarming a degree, that the hard preſſed-coloniſts were neceſſitated to purchaſe peace of their rebellious ſlaves. A peace, thus bought of negroes, is as precarious as pacifications ſold to her tributaries by republican France. New rebellions ſoon ſprung up, and Surinam was again expoſed to the utmoſt danger. The detachments of regular troops, ſent thither from Holland in 1773 and 1774, although they ſucceeded in ſecuring, by many bloody conflicts, the life and property of the planters from the barbarous inroads and inhuman devaſtations of the negroes, yet were not able to force the rebels to ſubmiſſion. On the contrary, it became at length neceſſary *to acknowledge the independence* of theſe numerous hordes, which conſiſted of upwards of 100,000 negroes, divided into different tribes, but admit no longer of any fugitives among them; and to induce them by yearly preſents and other advantages to keep the peace. A mixture of blood, water, and earth, was the nauſeous potion which was drank by the negociators of peace, as a pledge of their mutual good faith, and in confirmation of the treaty concluded. Far greater ſecurity than this treaty can afford the planters of Surinam, they derive at preſent from the vaſt military power of the Britiſh Government, which has taken them under its protection.

But it is not only in point of ſecurity that this colony derives immenſe advantages from its late ſubmiſſion to Great Britain, but alſo with regard to its internal proſperity, trade, wealth, and foreign relations. The ſoil of Surinam produces not only ſugar, coffee, tobacco, cotton-wool, and indigo, of a ſuperior quality, but

but alſo gums, dyer's wood, and all other productions of hot climates, which are cultivated in the plantations ſeated on the banks of the Surinam, Commarine, Cothica, Perion, and other rivers. The number of plantations, which in the year 1775 did not exceed 430, has now riſen to 500, and each of them contains a diſtrict of 8 to 900 acres. By an authentic account, the products of Surinam in the year 1785, was as follows:

24,320,000 lbs. raw ſugar, which was ſold in Holland for	Guilders 694,450
15,387,000 lbs. coffee ſold for	715,078
970,000 lbs. cotton-wool, ſold for	197,688
790,854 lbs. cocoa, ſold for	51,364
152,844 lbs. dyer's wood, ſold for	1,232
Theſe commodities fetched therefore in the whole	1,659,812

And their importation into the ports of the Batavian Republic gave employment to 70 veſſels. In addition to theſe commodities, Surinam produced 560,000 gallons of ſyrup, and 166,000 gallons of rum, which were not exported for Europe, but ſent with other goods to America. The produce of the colony has been of late years conſiderably increaſed by a ſucceſsful cultivation of tobacco; but the reſults of this branch of the colonial culture are not yet known from authentic accounts.

The induſtry of the planters of Surinam, in point of commerce, is, like that of all other American colonies, confined to the trade with their own commodities, the principal depôt of which is the capital, Paramaribe, whoſe excellent port is five leagues diſtant from the ſea. But the commercial purſuits of the coloniſts, both in Europe and the Weſt India iſlands, were reduced of late years to a ſtate of total ſtagnation, in conſequence of the preſent revolutionary war. Their navigation was intercepted, their activity paralized, and the owners of plantations found no opportunity of diſpoſing of their commodities, which, at the appearance of the Engliſh, lay ſtowed up in immenſe warehouſes, containing the colonial produce of ſeveral years. The victorious trident of Great Britain has put a period to that calamitous ſtate of affairs. Protected by Britiſh fleets, Surinam may now ſend her precious commodities to Europe, and gather wealth unmoleſted, while, at the ſame time, the acquiſition of that colony holds out ſignal advantages to Great Britain. If fifteen years ago the commodities exported from Surinam produced in Holland upwards of 1,600,000 guilders; how rich a ſource of wealth is the increaſed produce of that colony likely to prove for the enterpriſing mind of the Britiſh merchant!

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

VOCAL language is in its nature little ſuſceptible of *written* illuſtration, and therefore ſeems to have been almoſt overlooked, among the many curious ſubjects which intereſt the inquiſitive. The anatomy of ſpeech has indeed been repeatedly inveſtigated; the alphabet has been criticiſed, and ſounds arranged according to their organical origin: but I am not aware that any elaborate inquiry has ever been made concerning the hiſtory of the ſpoken language in this country; hence I know no better way of relieving my own ignorance than by addreſſing a few queries to your learned correſpondents.

Every one knows the ſpirited, if not juſt, critique on the European tongues by the Emperor Charles V. who ſaid, he would ſpeak *French* to his friend, *Italian* to his miſtreſs, *Engliſh* to birds, *Spaniſh* to God, and *High Dutch* to his horſe. Probably this imperial judgment has ſerved more than any thing elſe to ſpread the notion that the German language is harſh and immelodious — a quality which, as far as it is confirmed by general opinion in other countries, is ſuppoſed to ariſe from the frequency of its guttural words. I wiſh to draw the attention of your readers to the guttural ſound, by ſuggeſting that it once had no rare occurrence in our own language, though now diſuſed in England. In Scotland it is ſtill retained, and the Welſh tongue has many kindred ſounds. Though perfectly ſimple, it is not marked by any one letter; I ſhall diſtinguiſh it by *gh*, which I ſuſpect originally expreſſed it in thoſe Engliſh words where the *g* is ſilent. This ſound is an incipient *g* or *k*, or rather a neutral ſound between that of thoſe letters and the ſtrong aſperate. The *g* and *k* are formed by ſuddenly withdrawing the tongue from the palate, and at the ſame breathing. When the ſound of *gh* is produced, we make the aſperate, ſtill keeping the tongue againſt the palate, and it may be indefinitely extended like the *th*, *v*, *z*, and French *j*.

The preſumption that this ſound was once familiar in the language, ariſes from the ſilent conſonants, an abſurdity in orthography which could not have been ſuffered when the words were originally form-

ed, but which may eaſily have ariſen from the gradual changes in pronunciation. RAY, in his Catalogue of Provincial Terms, ſays, that the ſound of *gh* is unknown. In turning over the leaves of a German dictionary, I was ſurpriſed to find, that a large proportion of thoſe words have a nearly correſponding orthography in that language. A few examples will ſuffice: *light*, LEICHT; *the light*, DAS LICHT; *the night*, DIE NACHT; *to laugh*, LACHEN; *mighty*, MACHTIG; *right*, DAS RECHT; *fight*, DAS GEFECHT; *to gnaſh*, KNIRSCHEN; *hark*, HORCH; *to think*, *thought*, DENKEN, GEDACHT; *though*, DOCH. The initial *k*'s are rapidly ſounded in the German.

It is not enough to ſuppoſe that the words may have been adopted, and the ſounds ſoftened; for how then came they into Scotland and Ireland?

In the reign of Henry VIII. the Welſh petitioned* to be admitted to a full participation in the Engliſh laws. In their Memorial, they apologize for the peculiarities of their language; they mention their guttural ſounds, but ſpeak of them rather as being ſeldom found in the Engliſh, than as being abſolutely foreign to it.

That ſuch ſounds are natural, or ſuch as a rude people would form, is evinced, not merely by the Welſh and German, both of which are vindicated as primitive tongues: Vaillant ſtates, that among the Hottentots there are ſeveral gradations of what he calls *clucking*, and deſcribes as a guttural. This ſame ſound, too, is thought to be the Greek χ.

Its diſuſe in our language will be conſidered as a proof of the delicacy of our organs: perhaps it is the reverſe. When ſoftly delivered, and thrown from the throat upon the palate by a well-bred German, it is very far from being unpleaſant; it being not very diſtinguiſhable from the *y*, which of all our ſounds moſt nearly reſembles the *gh*. Perhaps the want of ſkill in producing a pleaſing ſound has cauſed us to neglect and ultimately loſe it. Whether the loſs ſhould be regretted may be doubted; it is evident that the German is enriched by it. But, on the other hand, the *k* is more diſtinct, as well as more eaſily uttered.

In the German, the pronunciation and orthography are often at variance; and from the old Engliſh writers we find that anciently the *y*, *g*, *ch*, *gh*, *k*, are often confounded. The German participle is made by prefixing *ge*, and every one knows that *y* anciently performed the ſame office with us. There are other proofs of the ſimilarity between *ge* and *y*; our ancient *y-wis* anſwers exactly to GEWISS.

Theſe remarks expreſs, without a formal ſtatement, the information that is deſired.

Whether the preſent taſte for German literature has its origin in a juſt perception of real excellence, or in the mere thirſt of novelty, is at preſent a ſubject of diſpute; but one advantage muſt ſpring from it,—it will promote a correct knowledge of our own language. It has been the common argument to prove the utility of Latin, even to thoſe who never purſue the ſtudy of it, that it teaches Engliſh: this remark is infinitely more applicable to the German. It is in the ſtudy of the German language, above all others, that the Engliſh ſcholar will underſtand the analogy of his own; it is there we muſt ſeek for the explanation of our conſtruction and ſyntax, our particles, and our auxiliary verbs.

SINBORON.

* See Appendix to Warrington's Hiſtory of Wales.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ALTHOUGH the unavoidable fluctuation of human affairs, the caprice of the faſhionable, the diſcoveries of the learned, with ſeveral other cauſes, preclude all hope of uniformity and ſtability in a living language; yet every attempt to free it from uncouth and ungrammatical phraſes ſhould be received favourably, and conſidered impartially. In this view, your correſpondent, Mr. Bannantine*, has deſerved well of you and the public. His liſt of Scotticiſms is far from being complete; and indeed any thing like a complete enumeration of the phraſes peculiar to that, or any other large diviſion of the Britiſh dominions, could not be eaſily given; nor perhaps would it be poſſible to compreſs it into the ſpace which you can allot to any one ſubject. Mr. Bannantine's liſt is, however, fuller than Mr. Hume's, the only one worthy of notice, except Mr. Bannantine's, which I have ſeen; but it would be flattery to affirm, that it is ſuperior in other reſpects. Your miſcellany, with all its excellencies, cannot be expected to be uniformly ſupplied with productions like thoſe of our countrymen, Hume, or his ſucceſsful antagoniſt, Beattie, who, I apprehend, has alſo publiſhed a liſt of Scotticiſms. If you are diſpoſed to inſert

* See our Number for Dec. 1798.

any

any thing more on the ſubject, for the benefit of your numerous Northern readers, the following hints are at their and your ſervice. I ſhall introduce them with a few inſtances, in which, I apprehend, Mr. Bannantine is miſtaken. He is welcome to take the ſame freedom with me. *Hanc veniam damus petimuſque viciſſim.*

To be "*angry at a perſon*" appeared to me, as it does to Mr. Bannantine, a Scotticiſm, till I found it ſanctioned by the authority of Lord Cheſterfield, in his Letters to his Son.

According to Mr. Bannantine, the Scotch call "a pretty houſe," "a *neat* houſe." Surely this acceptation of the word *neat* is not peculiar to Scotland, or, if it be, where is the impropriety? I do not think it is common in that part of the iſland to call "a handſome woman," a *neat* woman. A woman who, though not very handſome, pays a commendable attention to her perſon and dreſs, is called there, as in England, a neat woman.

Is not a farmer often called *a tenant*, and ſometimes ſaid to "*labour* the land" in England as well as in Scotland? At the 238th page of Newte's Tour, Mr. Bannantine will find theſe words, "The tenants had as much land as a plough could labour." A ſimilar phraſe occurs in Pennant's Tour, in 1772, p. 203. As in both inſtances, the words are not diſtinguiſhed by Italics, or otherwiſe, is it not fair to ſuppoſe that the gentlemen uſed their own Engliſh phraſeology?—fairer, ſurely, than it was in the owner of the only hut in the little iſland of Staffa,* to tell Sir Joſeph Banks, who complained of being attacked in bed by the *Scotch greys*, "that he had brought them from England with him."

To "*powder* beef" may be a Scotticiſm; but it does not ſtrike me as ſuch. In a colony where there is not one North to 100 South Britons, I remember a girl, of a family which had been long eſtabliſhed in the coun ry, who, having been deſired to *powder* ſome meat, was ſaid to have literally obeyed, by beſtrewing it with the contents of her father's powder-horn. This ſtory was mentioned as an inſtance of her ignorance of houſehold affairs.

Fodder, in the North, means hay as well as ſtraw, and it is uſed both as a noun and a verb.

Mr. Bannantine has not happily explained the Scottiſh uſe of the word *moſs*. That word, uſed indefinitely, ſignifies the material of peats, and not the peats themſelves. It is to peats, what clay is to bricks. *A moſs* is a peat-bog, or a tract of ground where peats are, or may be, dug or "*caſt*."

In Scotland, as in England, *ſow* means the female, and *boar* the male: *grumphy* is a ſort of cant-term for either. The plural *ſwine* is alſo in common uſe beyond the Tweed; but *pig* is univerſally, and, I ſuppoſe, properly, confined to the young. *A hog*, as Mr. Bannantine obſerves, means a ſheep, but a ſheep of a particular age; I think, one either a little above, or a little under, a year old.

The word *butcher* conveys no very pleaſing ideas in England; but in Scotland, as Mr. Bannantine intimates, is an odious word, and the trade is little reliſhed; hence few Scottiſh butchers in London. The following verſe of a ſong, compoſed in or about 1746, will give additional illuſtration to the articles *butcher* and *duck*, in Mr. Bannantine's Liſt.

Satan ſits in his dark nook,
Breaking ſticks to broil the *deuke*:
The bloody *butcher* gae a yell,
And loud the laugh gae'd round a' hell.

Admiralty, and I may add, *commonality*, for *admiralty* and *commonalty*, though almoſt general among the Scottiſh vulgar, are not, perhaps, peculiar to them. Perſons who are at once bad readers and bad ſcholars, are betrayed into this barbarous pronunciation, by the ſimilarity of the termination to thoſe of venality, partiality, &c.

To look over a letter means in Scotland, "to read it curſorily;" and, if I be not miſtaken, the phraſe is ſometimes uſed in the ſame ſenſe in England.

Sparſe writing, ſays Mr. Bannantine, means "looſe writing." In this ſenſe, the ingenious gentleman's writing is *ſparſe*, for he has applied the word *looſe* very looſely. Perhaps he has uſed it for want of an Engliſh ſynonym to the word *ſparſe*, (from *ſpargo*). *Scattering* or *ſcattered* would have come nearer the meaning; for when much ſpace is occupied by few words, the Scotch, eſpecially the lawyers, ſay, "the writing is ſparſe," or "the paper is ſparſely written."

Mr. Bannantine tells us of ſome names of villages near Edinburgh, which have been ſadly mangled. But I do not know that the vulgar there are remarkably unmerciful

* A little iſland on the weſt coaſt of Scotland, entirely compoſed of the volcanic production called baſaltes, like the Giants' Cauſeway, but much more ſtupendous. It was ſcarcely known to the naturaliſts till 1772, when Sir Joſeph Banks firſt deſcribed it.

to their proper names; and it is to be remembered, that, there being no law in this caſe made and provided, every people have a right to uſe their own proper names, as the planters uſe their ſlaves, that is, juſt as they pleaſe. Accordingly the Londoners have turned Rotherhithe into *Redriff*; Boulogne-mouth (ſtreet and inn) into *Bull-and-mouth*; and the Engliſh, with one conſent, have clipped Cholmondeley into *Chumley*, and Saint John into *Sinjen*: Covent Garden has been degraded into *Common Garden*, and *Botany Bay* into *Bottomy Bay*. *Sic tranſit gloria mundi.*

Divers eaſements, annual rent, to condeſcend upon, to quote a paper, conform to, ſederunt held, Dame Eglantine Maxwell, alias *Wallace* (for Lady Wallace), *wrongous impriſonment, all and haill that tenement*: theſe being law-terms are not ſubject to the rules of common language. As ſome of them, however, are apt to intrude into ordinary writing and converſation, Mr. Bannantine has done well to include them in his liſt; but he ſhould have marked them as interlopers. The ſame may be ſaid of the law-*words, demit, relict, thereby* (for *thereabouts*), *expiry*, and ſeveral others, not mentioned by Mr. Bannantine, but which it is eaſy for every Scotchman of any education to avoid.

Having hazarded theſe obſervations on Mr. Bannantine's performance, which are perhaps not ſo many as my own will juſtify, I ſhall proceed to enumerate a few Scotticiſms which have occurred to myſelf, in the courſe of ſome late viſits I have made to my native country, or which I have heard mentioned by others during my long abſence from it.

Omitting all obſervations on ſingle unconnected words, I ſhall chiefly confine myſelf to improper *phraſes*, peculiar to my countrymen, and which alone can, with any propriety, be called *Scotticiſms*.

Firſt, the Scotch uſe the plural number for the ſingular, *et vice verſa*, in the following, and no doubt in many other, inſtances: *I drank only two* GLASS (*glaſſes*) *of wine*, or *two* DISH (*diſhes*) *of tea*. This manifeſt impropriety I have obſerved even in good company. *A dozen of herring*, (herrings) is not leſs common; yet they do not ſay a "dozen of egg." *The broth are* (*is*) *very good*: this expreſſion is not very common among people of education; but among the vulgar is almoſt univerſal.

The corpſe were (*was*) *put into the coffin.* This barbariſm is as common among the Scotch, who do not know the Latin derivation of the word (from *corpus*) as the *Engliſh* pronunciation of the adopted word *corps* is among perſons of both nations, who are ignorant of French. The vulgar even ſay, "*the corpſe were coffined*, or *cheſted*," and not unfrequently *a corp*, although no ſuch word exiſt. The ſingular is *corpſe*, the plural *corpſes*.

Pock is ſometimes uſed by my countrymen as the ſingular of *pox*; and properly enough, according to Benjamin Martin's Dictionary, the only one I have at hand: but, I think, *pock* is not a common word in England.

In Scotland, the word *linens* is often uſed for *linen*. For example, "*carry my linens to the waſher-wife.*"

A thouſand pound (for *pounds*), is an impropriety almoſt as common in England as in Scotland.

To go up and down the ſtair, means "to go up or down ſtairs." *A ſtair* in Scotland is generally uſed for a pair of ſtairs.

Riding-cloaths is the Scotch for *riding-habit*.

A cloth-bruſh means *a cloaths-bruſh*.

A is partners with B, means that A is partner to B, or rather A is B's partner.

The hiccup is the Scotch for *the hiccups*.

A great many company often means, even in Edinburgh, a great deal of company.

Is it not worth a ſixpence? ſhould be, Is it not worth ſixpence?

I have no objections; this phraſe I have heard mentioned as a Scotticiſm; but I have never been fortunate enough to diſcover any good reaſon, why the plural may not be uſed here as properly as the ſingular.

Horſe, in North Britain, is vulgarly uſed for horſes. *Three or four horſe* is an expreſſion, as common in the mouth of a farmer or a ploughman, in that part of the kingdom, as "three or four ſquadrons of horſe" is in that of a general officer.

To ſpeak or *act in favours of a perſon*, is the expreſſion conſtantly uſed in Scotland for, "to ſpeak or act in favour of him."

Secondly, the following are ſome of the inſtances in which our Northern neighbours uſe noun ſubſtantives, in ſenſes quite different from thoſe annexed to them here in the South.

Diſcretion does not mean there, as it does here, a happy compound of good ſenſe and prudence; but it means civility; as *The man ſhewed me great diſcretion.*

Have you any word to your brother? An Engliſhman would ſay, "Have you any meſſage to your brother?"

The plantations and other rural decorations about a gentleman's ſeat, are called in Scotland *his policy*; for what reaſon I never

I never could diſcover. The term has poſſibly been derived, at a remote period, from ſome legal obſervance. But, as far as I know, the preciſe occaſion and manner of its introduction has not hitherto been deſcribed.

A ſervant's fee ſignifies his wages.

The poor man has loſt his judgment, or *is out of his judgment*. For *judgment*, the Engliſh uſe *ſenſes* or *wits*.

A.B. writer in Edinburgh, &c. means that the gentleman is an attorney at law. *Writer*, in this ſenſe, may therefore be referred to the head of law-words.

The words *mortify* and *mortification* undoubtedly owe their very curious application to the Scottiſh law. "We have had a great mortification in this town," ſaid a northern provoſt (mayor) to his Engliſh gueſt. "I am ſorry for it," ſaid the latter. The provoſt was ſurpriſed; but, finding that his meaning was miſunderſtood, immediately added, "An old niggard, who died lately, has *mortified* eight thouſand *pound* to build us a new church." "And may you never ſuffer a worſe mortification!" ſaid the Engliſhman. But this word is alſo uſed in Scotland, in the ordinary ſenſes annexed to it in England.

To what Mr. Bannantine has ſaid of *merchant* and *park*, I ſhall add the remark of a candid and liberal, though humorous, and occaſionally ſarcaſtic, traveller, whoſe work is entitled, a Tour through Great Britain, &c. by a Gentleman, in four volumes, 8vo. printed in 1760 or 1761. The author obſerves, that in Scotland an incloſure, containing eight or nine acres, is called a *park*; the proprietor is a *laird*, and his wife a *lady*. A ſhopkeeper, who ſells thread by the ounce, is ſtiled a *merchant*; and he who goes to fetch the thread is ſaid to fulfil his *commiſſion*, and to make his *report*. Of *park* and *merchant*, the gentleman has given the literal meaning. *Laird* and *lady* are indeed uſed in the ſenſes he gives them, but generally with ſomewhat of ridicule or jocularity: and he has added the *commiſſion* and *report*, by way of embelliſhment.

Thirdly, adjectives, participles, and pronouns are uſed by the Scotch in improper, or at leaſt peculiar ſenſes, in the following, among other inſtances.

In addition to the ordinary Engliſh ſenſe of the word *honeſt*, the Scotch often uſe it as a term of endearment, as in this expreſſion, *Honeſt man! he has his own troubles*. Like the Engliſh, they alſo uſe the word *poor* in the ſame ſenſe.

When they ſay, "*the man is very throng*," they mean, he is very buſy.

Clean dirt is a vulgariſm ſometimes heard in Scotland, and which, for impropriety and abſurdity has no parallel in the Engliſh, or, I ſuppoſe, any other language. It means unalloyed, unadulterated dirt.

The compound term formed of the word *back* and the word *ſide*, ſignifies in Scotland a back ground — a ludicrous combination, it muſt be owned, to an *Engliſh* ear, but which, *in itſelf*, conveys no ludicrous idea; nor is any thing of the kind meant by it in Scotland, otherwiſe it would not be applied, as it often is, to grounds ſituated behind the houſes of ladies.

Mr. Bannantine's very proper Scottiſh acceptation of *ſore* head, &c. is well known in the army and navy. A navy-ſurgeon, on making that obſervation to me, jocularly added, that an Engliſhman, when ſick, was apt to complain moſt of his belly, an Iriſhman of his ſtomach, and a Scotchman of his head.

Stripped ſtuff is the vulgar Scotticiſm for *ſtriped ſtuff*.

Situate, *compenſate*, &c. are too often uſed for *ſituated*, *compenſated*, &c.

The thirtieth and firſt verſe of the hundredth, fortieth, and ninth Pſalm, ſhould be "the thirty-firſt verſe of the hundred and forty ninth Pſalm." The reſpectable clergy of Scotland will excuſe this remark.

The coat is ſplit new. This no doubt is a Scotticiſm; but is it more improper than the Angliciſm "ſpick and ſpand new?" The proper phraſe is *quite new*.

The Scotticiſm, *old bread*, ſeems no way inferior to the Angliciſm *ſtale bread*.

Speaking of diſtant countries, or "the days of other times," the Scotch are very apt to ſay, *theſe regions*, or *theſe ages*. The Engliſh vulgar alſo uſe *theſe* for *thoſe*; but perhaps not ſo frequently as the Scotch of the middle claſs. It ſhould be remembered, that *theſe* is the plural of *this*, and conſequently refers to perſons or things at hand, or to times preſent; whereas, *thoſe* is the plural of *that*, and refers to perſons or things diſtant, or to times paſt.

(To be concluded in our next.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

FEW ſubſtances have been found to anſwer better for correcting *ſprit* flour, than the farinaceous vegetable Rice: which, beſides correcting its bad quality, adds much to its nutriment. The method made uſe of in my own family, is as follows:

lows: Place ten pounds of flour and one pound of *ground* rice, with the uſual quantity of yeaſt, before a fire for about two hours, then form into bread in the common way.

This excellent corrective of damaged flour is, I believe, known to many; but I wiſh to add to its publicity, by ſeeing it inſerted in your widely extended miſcellany; and further hope, each of your readers will uſe his endeavours to publiſh it in the circle of his acquaintance.

Cheſter, Feb. 12, 1800. Your's, &c.
C. W.

For the Monthly Magazine.

HINTS RELATIVE TO AGRICULTURE, WITH NOTICES OF NEW IMPROVEMENTS IN THE PRACTICE OF THAT IMPORTANT ART.

(To be continued occaſionally.)

THE increaſing dearneſs of moſt of thoſe kinds of grain that are commonly employed in the feeding of hogs, poultry, and other domeſtic animals, ſhould lead farmers to the cultivation of ſuch other ſubſtances as can be advantageouſly grown on the poorer ſorts of ſoil, and employed with equal or ſuperior effects as articles of food for them. Of this ſort is *buck-wheat*, which, from the few attempts that have been made with it, has been found to be readily cultivated; to thrive well on ſoils of inferior qualities, and to be highly productive. For this grain, the ground ſhould be ploughed ſo as to render it tolerably fine; it may then be ſown about the ſame time, and in the ſame way as barley, and at the rate of two buſhels and an half to the acre. Little or no cultivation is neceſſary while the crop is growing, and it may be cut at the ſame period as other grain.

So far as we have been able to aſcertain its powers in fattening animals, it has conſtantly been ſuperior to both oats and barley.

The commoner ſorts of potatoes, ſuch as thoſe that are termed *yams*, may be cultivated with great profit for the ſame purpoſes, as they are not only very productive, but capable of being raiſed on poor land, and when prepared by means of ſteam are highly nutritious and fattening to various ſorts of animals. They go much further than is generally ſuppoſed when given in this way. Beſides, the growing of this root is an excellent preparation for wheat.

In the feeding and fattening of all ſorts of animals, in order to produce the greateſt effects, different kinds of food ſhould be alternately made uſe of: by this method they be made fat at conſiderably leſs expence, and in much leſs time, than by the ordinary mode of confining them to one particular ſort of meat. This is a fact that has long been noticed by graziers, who, to expedite the fattening of their cattle, have frequently recourſe to the change of paſture.

It would ſeem alſo probable, that by proper attention to variety in the food of milch cows, and the more frequent milking of them, much larger quantities of milk might be produced, as the ſecretion of that fluid would thereby be conſiderably promoted. Grains, turnips, cabbages, graſs, and hay might be conveniently enough alternately employed with this view. Some part of this ſyſtem of management has indeed been adopted by intelligent cow-keepers, but the whole, we believe, might very beneficially be put in execution.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THOUGH the tragedies of Seneca have many faults, they have beauties which ſhould be revealed to the Engliſh reader. I ſhould, therefore, be happy to learn that a new tranſlation of theſe neglected dramas is in contemplation, particularly ſince Mr. Baden's edition promiſes to ſupply all the deficiencies and correct all the errors in the original text. It appears from a recent publication, that Seneca was a great favourite with the early Italian dramatiſts. In the language of Italy there are ſeveral imitations, and ſome good verſions, of this poet. At the hands of Ludovico Dolce he has received great juſtice.

Permit me to aſk whether there be an Engliſh verſion of the Piſcatory Eclogues of Sannazarius?

May the Engliſh reader hope for a tranſlation of Sophocles from Mr. Potter?

Feb. 20, 1800. A. Z.

P. S. In *Lettioni in deffeſa della* CANACE, *Ven.* 1597, is the following paſſage, which I ſhall beg leave to ſubmit to ſuch of your readers as have made Holy Writ their peculiar ſtudy.

"*I Salmi ſono compoſti in verſi, non pure dà David, ma dà Moiſé.*"

Probably few of your readers may know that the ſtory of the *Myſterious Mother* occurs almoſt verbatim in a ſcarce and forgotten work, the ninth volume of the Spectator, No. 54.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I WAS very pleaſingly ſurpriſed by the diſcovery of the knowledge of the principle of preparing the American cake, mentioned in one of your preceding Magazines, amongſt the Moors in Barbary. As I have not the book in my poſſeſſion, I muſt preſent you with the ſubſtance of the account, as it is related by Harmer:

"A ta-jen," according to Dr. Shaw, "ſerves for a *frying-pan, as well as for a baking-veſſel*; for (he ſays) the bagreah of the people of Barbary differs not much from our pancakes, only that, inſtead of rubbing the ta-jen or pan, in which they fry them, with butter, *they rub it with ſoap, to make them honey-comb.*" Harmer, vol. i. p. 235. Shaw, note i. p. 230.

A correſpondent has obſerved, that amongſt the uſes of oil, which you had enumerated, that of deſtroying inſects had been omitted. This uſe was well known to Pliny, who mentions it in theſe words:

"*Oleo quidem non apes tantum ſed omnia inſecta examinantur, præcipue ſi* capite uncto *in ſole ponantur.*" *N. H. lib. ii. c.* 19.

If it ſhould be aſked, what Pliny underſtood by inſects, we cannot have a more beautiful drawing than the following paſſage: "*Et jure omnia inſecta appellata ab inciſuris, quæ nunc cervicum loco, nunc pectorum atq. alvi præcincta ſeparant membra, tenui modo fiſtulâ cohærentia. Lib. ii. cap.* 1."

To conclude this miſcellaneous article, by an inquiry ſtill more remote, I ſhould be much obliged, if any of your correſpondents would favour me with the title of the beſt French and German Grammar and Dictionary.

I am, Sir,

Your's, &c.

ANTIQUARIAN.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your well-conducted miſcellany there appeared, a few months ago, an excellent paper on the ſubject of REVIEWS. I wiſh the writers in thoſe monthly publications would attend to the hints there ſuggeſted, eſpecially in their accounts of *theological pieces*; with reſpect to which, I have long obſerved a ſhameful neglect, and culpable partiality. Two inſtances have lately ſtruck me as very remarkable, on which I think you would be ſerving the public to inſert a brief animadverſion. One Review, in noticing Williams's Anſwer to Belſham's Letters to Wilberforce, inſtead of giving a view of that publication, takes occaſion to collect from it a ſtring of Mr. Belſham's aſſertions, and to reprobate him, as having "out pained Paine himſelf," and even to call forth the arm of power to ſilence him as a public teacher, and to prevent his conducting the education of youth!

On the other hand, another Review, in noticing Palmer's Apology for the Sabbath, which was written partly againſt Belſham, inſtead of preſenting the reader with a view of its contents, profeſſes to *anſwer* the book, by remarking upon ſome of the moſt doubtful arguments in a ſtrain of ridicule, without even mentioning thoſe on which the controverſy chiefly hinges. Had I not read the tract, I ſhould have ſuppoſed the writer had not ſaid a word to prove that the ſabbath was not a mere *Jewiſh* rite, but inſtituted before the Moſaic œconomy took place, and of univerſal, and therefore perpetual, obligation. This, however, is a leading object. Such conduct on either ſide is unfair and unjuſt. But how are authors to obtain redreſs? Reviewers will ſeldom admit their defence, and will always have the laſt word. I think, Sir, there ought to be a court of appeal; and I know none fitter than your Magazine, in which you have manifeſted your love of

IMPARTIALITY.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ONE of your correſpondents, who, under the ſignature B. A. (p. 128), offers ſome ſuggeſtions reſpecting benefit ſocieties, remarks, that *from the preſent price of the neceſſaries of life moſt of the poor can ſpare nothing from their earnings.* The truth of this obſervation, which is fatal to the inſtitutions he wiſhes to recommend, is too notorious to be doubted by any one the leaſt converſant with the preſent ſtate of the labouring poor; indeed we muſt rather be ſurpriſed, how, under the enormous riſe that has taken place on all the moſt eſſential articles of conſumption, ſuch of the poor as have families in particular, can poſſibly contrive to ſubſiſt on their earnings, which, I believe, the majority would find utterly impracticable, without the aid of the many charities which have lately been inſtituted for their relief. To the promoters of theſe inſtitutions every commendation is due for their intentions, and in many inſtances for their judgment and uſefulneſs in the mode of relief; but it is a truth which ought to be ſeriouſly conſidered, that the neceſ-

ſity which compels thoſe to have recourſe to charity who are able and willing to work, is attended with the moſt injurious conſequences to the true intereſts of the country. The man who finds himſelf unable, by the utmoſt exertions of his induſtry, to procure ſubſiſtence for himſelf, and thoſe to whom nature has given a claim upon him, will naturally ſink into deſpondency, and too often ſeek refuge in pernicious habits, if he is not driven to unlawful practices. Should he ſucceed in obtaining the boon of charity, it muſt be through the ſacrifice of that ſpirit of independence which is the greateſt ſtimulus to honeſt induſtry, and which, while it ſees any probability of ſucceſs, has more influence among the labouring part of the community, than many in a ſuperior rank of life probably conceive: this diſpoſition, ſo eſſential to individual happineſs, and to national ſtrength and proſperity, when once deſtroyed by humiliating circumſtances, ſeldom reſumes its former power; and it cannot be a matter of ſurpriſe, that a conviction of the impoſſibility of living by his labour, and dependence on charity, ſhould frequently cauſe a man to ſink into indolence and ſervility, which are the deſtruction of honeſt uſefulneſs, and generally lead to a further debaſement of character.

The different plans of relief that have been adopted, are neceſſarily partial, and even taken in the aggregate they by no means go to the extent of the evil to be remedied; this can only be done effectually, and conſiſtently with the happineſs and improvement of the condition of the induſtrious poor, by enabling them to *earn* a ſubſiſtence by their labour, by ſuch an advance of their wages as the increaſed price of the neceſſaries of life has rendered neceſſary. Intereſted motives, or falſe policy, alone, can raiſe objections to the meaſure; and, it is to be hoped, that where individuals are prevented from adopting it by injudicious laws or reſtrictions, a more general conviction of its neceſſity will remove the obſtacle. Till it takes place generally, the aid of charity muſt conſtantly, or very frequently, be continued; thoſe who wiſh to preſerve a race of honeſt and induſtrious workmen and labourers, ſhould therefore conſider the beſt means of leſſening, or, if poſſible, preventing, the evil conſequences that attend charitable aſſiſtance. Many manufacturers, and others who employ a great number of hands, have contributed very liberally to the late ſubſcriptions for the relief of the poor; ſuch perſons might perhaps diſpenſe their bounty more judiciouſly themſelves, by purchaſing articles of neceſſity, and diſtributing them among their own workmen as *rewards* for every certain quantity of work performed. Societies which have been formed for diſtributing bread, potatoes, coals, and other articles, might authorize manufacturers, mechanics, or farmers, in the neighbourhood, to iſſue to the perſons they employ, for every piece of goods finiſhed, or fixed quantity of work, tickets, *entitling* them to a portion of the article diſtributed. This would, in ſome degree, render charity the means of encouraging productive labour, by making it a compenſation for inadequate wages; but, even in its beſt poſſible form, all kinds of aſſiſtance originating in the bounty of others, to thoſe who are able to work, ought to ceaſe by the removal of the neceſſity for it, as ſpeedily as poſſible; and ſo far as the advanced price of the neceſſaries of life, which cauſes the preſent difficulty of ſubſiſtence, is likely to be permanent, which it muſt be in a great degree, juſtice ſhould prevent the neceſſity of a dependance on charity.

J. J. G.

March 10, 1800.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT OF A DRUIDICAL MONUMENT NEAR PARIS.

CONCEIVING it to be of importance, that accounts of all the monuments, which tend to elucidate the hiſtory of ancient Europe, ſhould be collected, and alſo brought before the Britiſh public, I beg the favour of your inſerting the following extract from the laſt year's Proceedings of the French National Inſtitute*.

ARTICLES OF ANTIQUITIES—On a Monument of Druid Worſhip obſerved near Trie; and on a Superſtitious Cuſtom, which proves that Worſhip to have been common to France and to Britain. By *C. Ch. Coquebert.*

"In different countries of Europe there are to be ſeen monuments formed by the aſſemblage of a number of enormous ſtones; two, three, or four ſet upright, and then one generally much larger being placed upon the others, either horizontally, or inclining a little one way. Theſe monuments appear to have ſerved as altars for ſacrifices; and it ſeems that our anceſtors, when as yet barbarous, immolated victims of every ſort, and even of their

* *Bulletin des Sciences, par la Societé Philematique. Paris, Thermidor, an 7b de la Republique.*

own

own ſpecies, upon the upper ſtone. The ſpace about the ſtones, thus placed together, is generally raiſed, and large enough for many perſons to ſtand on. There they probably placed thoſe who invoked the prieſts to obtain a remedy for their diſeaſes, or a remiſſion of their crimes. They believed themſelves cured or abſolved, as ſoon as they were bathed with the blood of the victims.

Many of theſe altars are ſtill preſerved in barren countries, at a diſtance from any habitation; and they abound particularly on the heaths of Ireland and in Wales. In the latter they are called *crom-lechi*; that is to ſay, the *inclined ſtones*, or the *ſtones of bowing*. France has ſome of them, eſpecially in the departments heretofore called Brittany, where the country-people believe them to have been reared by the power of the *fairies*. And in thoſe of Limouſin: the *elevated ſtone*, near Poitiers, is a monument of this kind. But hitherto, I believe, no notice at all has been taken of one alſo at a little diſtance from Paris, of which, therefore, I am going to give an account to the Society. It is ſituated in the woods of the Warren of Trie, in the department of the Oiſe, and on the confines of that of Eure, being about thirty-ſeven miles from Paris, in a direct line, and near two miles from Giſors. The neareſt habitation to it is a farm called *Illiorè*.

The ſtones of which this altar is formed are four in number. Three of them are placed upright, and the other, which is much larger, covers them. They are of a calcareous kind, as are all thoſe of the ſurrounding country. Time has mouldered them a little, and covered them with a thick coating of moſs. There is no mark of the chiſſel to be ſeen; nor is there the ſmalleſt veſtige of any inſcription.

This altar, if we may give it ſuch a name, is ſet againſt a woody hillock, ſo that, though on the ſide fronting the valley, where the ſpectators may be preſumed to have been placed*, it riſes to the height of about four yards; yet, on the ſide towards the aſcent of the hillock, it is at moſt, one *metre* high. On this latter ſide, it is probable, the ſacrificer ſtood; for being thus ſtationed, he was enabled conveniently to exerciſe his functions, and might, at the ſame time, be ſeen by the whole aſſembly. Antique and lofty woods, now reduced to a mere coppice, then lent their gloomy ſhade to the horrible myſteries. Twenty perſons, at leaſt, may ſtand upright under this altar.

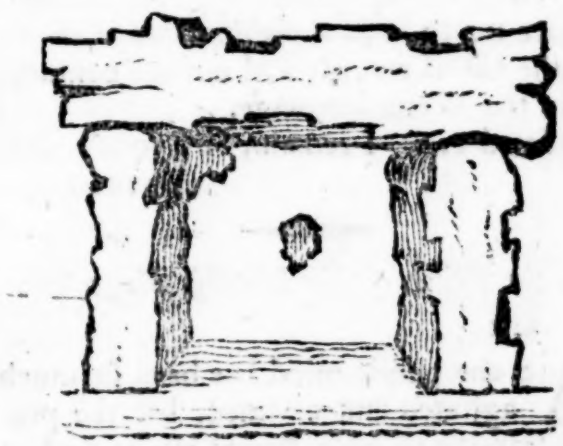
* This hillock is the work of art moſt probably. T.

The ſtone at the bottom preſents a very remarkable peculiarity; it is pierced through, towards the middle, with an irregular hole, about a foot in dimenſion, through which the people of the neighbourhood have been in the habit, from time immemorial, of making their weak and languiſhing children paſs, in full reliance that this practice would reſtore them to health. It does not appear that this ſuperſtitious opinion has been introduced ſince the eſtabliſhment of Chriſtianity. Near the place there is neither croſs nor chapel: it is neceſſary, therefore, to go farther back for tracing the origin of this cuſtom.

But it is a circumſtance worthy of remark, that in the county of Cornwall in England, there are alſo, according to the account of *Borlaſe*, ſtones bored in the ſame manner, and of which the inhabitants of the neighbourhood make the ſame uſe on the ſame occaſions.

The identity of this ſtrange practice, in places ſo remote from each other, can ſcarcely be attributed to chance; becauſe thoſe people could not coincide in opinions ſo abſurd, and totally void of foundation, if they did not originate from the ſame ſource; this, then, may be regarded as an unanſwerable proof of what was before known from Cæſar, that the religion of the Gauls was the ſame as that of the people of Britain."

The above account is accompanied with a plate, repreſenting the monument, an idea of the outline of which is tolerably expreſſed beneath.



The writer of the above account follows the obſervations, which have been generally made upon monuments of this kind, in conſidering them as the altars of the Druids; and he alſo joins in the ſentimental rhapſodies concerning the horrid rites practiſed upon them.

I am fully convinced, Mr. Editor, that the world has been led into a miſtake with reſpect to this point; and that ſtones ſet up, as above deſcribed, were never uſed

as altars, conſecrated to the worſhip of the Bards, or the Druids, to uſe a more familiar, but leſs appropriate, term; but that theſe monuments were really raiſed over the graves of eminent men. Sometimes they appear only as the appendage to the *tomen*, or earth-mound, and the *carn*, or the heap of ſtones; but in many inſtances, they did not divide the honour, for they are frequently found alone.

The bardic inſtitution, ſtill preſerved in Wales, clearly ſhews, that the only thing like an altar, which belonged to its worſhip, was the *ſtone of covenant*, and which was always placed in the middle of the *conventional circle*. But the monuments called *cromleçi*, of which that deſcribed above is one, are not found ſurrounded with circles of upright ſtones; and this is one proof of their not being altars; another proof is, that many of them are ſo conſtructed as to render it impoſſible to uſe them for ſuch a purpoſe; and other proofs might be produced from Welſh records, which point out the graves of ſome ancient heroes by ſuch monuments of ſtones, raiſed up in honour of them: ſuch is the following:

Piau y bez pedryval,
Ai bedwar main am y tal:
Bez Madawg marçawg dywal.

To whom belongs the quadrangular grave,
With its FOUR STONES incloſing the front?
The grave of Madoc, a ferocious warrior.

Memorial verſes on the graves of the warriors of Britain.

The ambiguity wherein the ancient monuments of Britain are ſtill involved, may, at a future opportunity, Mr. Editor, induce me to form a claſſification of them, by the aid of records and notices contained in the Welſh language.

March 1. I remain, Sir, your's, &c.
MEIRION.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS the public mind has been ſo much agitated and alarmed, leſt the preſent ſcarcity of corn ſhould riſe to ſuch a height as to produce a famine in the land (though I hope theſe fears are groundleſs); it certainly becomes the duty of every member of the community to contribute all in his power to ſupply the deficiency of corn now in the country.

There is, I believe, no *immediate* danger of famine; whatever, therefore, can tend to produce an early ſupply at the enſuing harveſt, might, I would hope, either prevent this dreadful ſcourge of famine from being felt at all, or at leaſt, in ſome degree, alleviate its calamitous effects, by ſhortening its duration. With this view, I beg leave to recommend to the public an extenſive cultivation of ſpring-wheat, as a ſpecies of grain, which, although ſown ſo late as the 11th of May, I have found, by experience, to ripen with the autumnal wheat. Having cultivated it for ſome years paſt, I ſhall make ſome minutes of my own experience, as well as of the information I have been able to procure from other authors on this ſubject.

Spring-wheat was known to the Romans as a ſpecies diſtinct from the common wheat, and as ſuch is deſcribed by Columella: *Tertium eſt trimeſtre, cujus uſus agricolis gratiſſimus, nam ubi propter aquas aliamve cauſam matura ſatio eſt omiſſa, præſidium ab hoc petitur; id genus eſt ſiliginis. Columella, lib. ii. cap. vi.*

He conceives it, therefore, to be very acceptable to the farmer, when, on account of floods, or rains, or other cauſes, he has been prevented from ſowing the autumnal wheat.

Dr. Dickſon, in his Account of the Agriculture of the Ancients, takes it for granted, that this wheat had never been cultivated in England, and expreſſes a wiſh that the experiment might be made. He conſiders it as well adapted to the wet climate of Scotland, where, owing to heavy rains, the farmers are frequently reſtricted in regard to the quantity of wheat that can be ſown. Common wheat, he ſays, has been ſown in ſpring in Scotland, but has frequently failed: *vide* Dickſon's Agriculture of the Ancients, vol. ii. p. 159.

Linnæus enumerates ſix different ſpecies of wheat.

1. *Triticum æſtivum*, ſummer or ſpring wheat.
2. *Triticum hybernum*, winter or common wheat.
3. *Triticum turgidum*, ſhort, thick, coned wheat.
4. *Triticum Polonicum*, Poland wheat.
5. *Triticum ſpelta*, German or ſpelt wheat.
6. *Triticum monococcum*, St. Peter's corn.

This wheat has four flowers in a calyx, three of which moſtly bear grain: the calyxes ſtand pretty diſtant from each other on both ſides a flat ſmooth receptacle. The leaves of the calyx are keel-ſhaped, ſmooth, and they terminate with a ſhort ariſta. The glumes of the flowers are ſmooth and bellying, and the outer leaf of the glumes in every calyx is terminated by a long ariſta, but the three inner ones

are beardleſs. The grain is rather longer and thinner than the common wheat. It is ſuppoſed to be a native of ſome part of Tartary. *Vide* Bryant's *Flora Diætetica*, p. 318.

Mr. Ray claſſes it as a diſtinct ſpecies: *Triticum æſtivum trimeſtre vere ſeritur, et æſtivis menſibus ad maturitatem pervenit.*

Spring-wheat is generally ſuppoſed to have been introduced into this country about the year 1773, under the name of Siberian wheat, Switzerland wheat, or *bled de Mars*. It is, however, mentioned by Harriſon, an hiſtorian in the time of Elizabeth, though, he ſays, it was known only to few huſbandmen.

In Doſſie's Memoirs of Agriculture and other œconomical Arts, vol. iii. a detail is given of ſome experiments on the cultivation of this wheat, communicated by ſeveral gentlemen to the Society of Arts.

The obſervations here recorded agree with my own experience. The lateſt ſown, however, was the latter end of April: the produce is ſtated at three and two quarters per acre.

The experiments ſeem to agree in deciding, that no advantage was gained by ſowing it early. Wheat ſown in April ripened as early as what had been ſown the beginning of March. That it does not tiller like common wheat, but ſhoots up immediately from its firſt appearance above ground. That the grains are ſmaller than common wheat, but increaſe in ſize when ſown on rich land. That it is liable to the ſmut. That it would ſucceed in the Fens and low lands, which are ſubject to winter floods. That it would be worth trying in the mountainous parts of Derbyſhire, Yorkſhire, &c. where little or no wheat is ſown, the ſituation being too cold for wheat ſown in the autumn to ſtand the ſeverity of winter, froſts, and rain, without periſhing.

In the 1ſt volume of the Tranſactions of the Society of Arts, Sir Wm. Fordyce gives an account of an experiment on ſpring or Siberian wheat, in which two buſhels of wheat produced two quarters of grain. It was ſown the beginning of April, after turnips, and was found to prove an excellent nurſe of clover and rye graſs, ſown at the ſame time. The turnips had been drawn, and not fed off by ſheep. The ſoil is a mixture of gravel and clay.

In the Annals of Agriculture, ſome important experiments on ſpring wheat are recorded by Mr. Ruggles of Clare. *Vide* vol. vii. p. 213; vol. x. p. 199. Seed two and three buſhels per acre; the produce from two to three quarters. Time of ſowing the end of March. Mr. Ruggles obſerves, that this wheat is apt to receive injury from froſt and dry weather. That it requires a dry mouldy ſoil; if moiſt, ſo much the better; but he does not conceive the crop equal to ſpring corn, unleſs the price of wheat ſhould exceed the average difference between that grain and barley; or when, from an uncommon quantity of rain in autumn, the wet lands may not have been ſown. The weight ſixty-three pounds and a quarter each buſhel, containing eight gallons, three pints.

Mr. Ducket has cultivated ſpring-wheat on a large ſcale. He drills two buſhels per acre, about the middle of March. He has grown it on the ſame land for three years ſucceſſively. He has reaped this wheat on the 25th of July, got in turnips, and then wheat again in ſpring.

Mr. Marſhall, in his Survey of the Midland Counties, remarks, that ſpring-wheat is cultivated and approved of in that diſtrict.

In the General Evening Poſt of laſt November 12th, is an account of an experiment made that year on the genuine ſpring-wheat.—A perſon at Bridgenorth ſowed ten acres with the above wheat on the 29th and 30th of April laſt, which produced, on the average, more than twenty-one thraves, common ſized ſheaf, per acre; and, from a trial made of its produce, yielded, more than ſixty quarts of fine wheat per thrave. Seven acres was a two-year old clover ley, cold clay land, ploughed more than ſeven months before ſowing. Four acres of the above ſeven were manured with four hundred buſhels of lime before ſowing, the other three with one hundred buſhels of ſoot ſix weeks after. The remaining three acres were ſown on rather light land after turnips. The whole ſown on one ploughing, and houſed early in September.

The reſult of my own experience on the cultivation of ſpring-wheat is as follows:

1. That it is a diſtinct ſpecies of wheat, as obſerved by Columella, Linnæus, and Ray. I have ſown it in ſpring, at the ſame time, and in the ſame field, with common wheat. The common wheat failed, while the ſpring-wheat roſe to a crop.

2. That being liable to be hurt by the froſt, no advantage is gained by early ſowing. That though the proper ſeaſon may be about the middle of April, yet it may be ſown ſo late as the 11th of May, as I found by experience laſt year, when, notwith-

notwithſtanding the unfavourable ſeaſon, it ripened before barley ſown at the ſame time, and on the ſame field, and was cut on the 20th of September, immediately after the autumn-ſown wheat: the crop two quarters per acre.

3. That about two buſhels may be the proper quantity of ſeed per acre; when drilled, leſs; mine has been ſown broadcaſt. That the average produce may be about two quarters per acre, unleſs when ſown after turnips fed off by ſheep, when I have gained three quarters per acre.

4. That the average value may be about 2s. leſs per buſhel than the common wheat. I ſold this year the ſpring-wheat at 10s. while 11s. was given for the common ſort.

5. That being a ſmaller grain than the common wheat, it ripens earlier and with leſs ſun; in a wet harveſt, therefore, it dries ſooner for grinding, as I experienced laſt year. That it receives but little injury from a wet ſummer and autumn, but will ripen earlier than barley in ſuch a ſeaſon.

6. That when harrowed in on autumn-ſown wheat, in places where the crop has failed, it will ripen at the ſame time without injuring the ſample, which would not be the caſe with either barley or oats. It may therefore, on a large farm, deſerve the attention of the huſbandman, and be worth his while always to cultivate a ſmall quantity, as the beſt means of reſtoring a thin wheat crop. — Mazagan beans, when dibbled in, will anſwer the ſame purpoſe, but perhaps not equally well, as they may be longer in drying than the wheat. I remain, Sir,

Your humble ſervant,

A WILKINSON, M. D.

White Webb Farm, Enfield Chace, March 14,

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE CORRESPONDENCE OF FOX AND MOLEVILLE.

THE correſpondence between Bertrand de Moleville and Charles James Fox may do honour to both parties by propriety of compoſition, by the characteriſtic ſentiments which it contains, and the urbanity with which it is conducted; but this very urbanity perhaps throws a veil over the moſt important topic of difference, and prevents its meeting the public eye in all the diſtinctneſs of unintercepted daylight. Mere polemicks would have ſtripped the queſtion nakeder: it is no leſs than this:

Was Louis XVI. a traitor? Did he negociate with foreign powers to bring on a war againſt his country, for the purpoſe of recovering by foreign force his infringed authority? Was a hoſtile coalition formed at his ſuggeſtion againſt France, anterior to its alleged aggreſſions?

It is admitted (p. 16, Dallas's edition), that "M. de Montmorin, who ſecretly kept up a daily correſpondence with the Count de Mercy, was to commiſſion him on the part of the king, to invite the Emperor to form, as ſoon as poſſible, a *feigned* coalition with the Empire, Pruſſia, Ruſſia, Spain, and the Kings of Naples and Sardinia, *to declare*, but not to make *actual war* againſt France."

"This coalition once formed, was to publiſh a manifeſto, at which period the Emperor, the Kings of Pruſſia, Spain, and Sardinia, were each to put his army in motion, and *order it to approach the frontiers of France*, by ſhort marches, under pretence of waiting the aſſembling the troops of the other powers, but in fact to give the king time to prepare the different meaſures in the interior, which were to concur in the ſucceſs of the plan."

It is further admitted (p. 15), that this plan was *approved* by the King of France, and *adopted* by the Emperor of Germany.

Now, let any man of common ſenſe anſwer the queſtion.—If foreign powers are to move their forces towards the frontiers, and to declare war againſt France, although the abettors of the plan ſhould all the while aſſert it to be a feigned coalition, and an unreal hoſtility:—is it not the obvious dictate of prudence to take meaſures of defence; to march other troops to the frontiers of the adverſary; to diſbelieve declarations which have the complexion of fraud; to reſent a pantomime really inſulting; and, for its own better ſecurity, to occupy, or *feign* to conquer, Flanders.

Military ſophiſts uſually deſcribe a repulſe as a *feigned* attack; the ſophiſts of deſpotiſm, with imitated dexterity, may deſcribe a baffled conſpiracy as a *feigned* coalition; but while they deny in phraſe, they reveal in fact, that Louis was negociating with the Emperor (p. 20), to declare war againſt his country, plotting to tranſfer the States General to Metz or Valenciennes, in order to overawe their deliberations by a foreign ſoldiery, to caſhier or diſperſe (p. 21) the repreſentatives of the people, to diſarm the national guards, and (p. 22) to inſtitute a ſummary monarchy. No charges ſo liberticidal have been adduced by the accuſers of Louis, as are here admitted by his defenders.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS you have given in p. 152, an account of ſome ancient prints, in which the manner of beheading with a guillotine is repreſented; an addition to the liſt may perhaps be not unacceptable, from which it will appear that this mode of puniſhment muſt formerly have been exceedingly common; and yet I do not remember to have noticed, among the numerous accounts of executions in old writers, any deſcription of the inſtrument in queſtion.

1. In an edition of "Pet. de Natalibus Catalogus Sanctorum," printed about 1510, St. Boniface is made to ſuffer by this machine. The ſaint very patiently lays his head over the block, whilſt the executioner holds the ſtring that ſupports the axe.

2. A print engraved ſoon after the year 1500, by Lucas Cranach, of Weſtphalia, repreſenting the martyrdom of Saint Thadeus. The execution is conducted preciſely in the ſame manner as in No. 1.

3. In a ſet of cuts to a German edition of "Petrarchus de remediis utriuſque fortunæ," is a print of a man ſuffering this puniſhment. He kneels on the ground, his hands tied behind him. One executioner holds down the ſufferer's head, another the ſtring of the guillotine. This print was engraved 1520.

4. A print by Aldegreve, dated 1553, repreſenting the death of Manlius, Torquatus's ſon. The father is made to hold down the youth's head. The executioner with the ſtring of the axe in his hand waits the ſignal from Torquatus.

5. A print engraved about 1550, at Frankfort, being one of a ſet repreſenting various martyrdoms of ſaints, with a guillotine, in which the ſtring of the axe is faſtened to a peg on the outſide of the frame.

6. The xviiith emblem in "Achillis Bocchii Symbolicæ quæſtiones. Bononiæ, 1574, 4to."

7. In "Joh. Ludov. Gottfridi Hiſtoriſche chronica, 1674, folio," there is an execution with a guillotine, like that in No. 1. In the ſame work there is another very ſingular inſtrument for beheading, reſembling the lower part of a guillotine. The malefactor kneeling, with his hands tied behind him, has his head placed in a groove, at the top of which one executioner holds an axe, the edge placed near the neck of the ſufferer, while another, with an uplifted mallet, is about to ſtrike the axe with all his force. Something ſimilar occurs in a print for a Livy, engraved by Joſh. Amman, about 1570.

8. In a ſmall Italian print, etched in the manner of Callot, exhibiting a variety of horrid puniſhments, one of them is intitled "Giuſtitie eſſequite contro tranſgreſſori de bandi della ſanita." Here is a guillotine, differing very little from that uſed by the French, the delinquent being extended on a board, the whole apparatus on a ſcaffold. The executioner, having juſt cut the ſtring with his knife, holds up the head to the ſpectators.

9. A print in Catz Emblems, with a guillotine, like that in No. 4. A hand from the clouds cuts the ſtring. This may probably be the ſame print already mentioned in p. 152. col. 2.

10. In p. 654, vol. ii. of the firſt edition of Hollinſhed's Chronicle, is exhibited a decollation by means of a guillotine. A prieſt is exhorting the culprit, whilſt the executioner is in the act of cutting the cord that ſuſpends the axe. It is remarkable that whilſt a great number of decollations in the uſual way are repreſented in this book, this cut ſhould occur only once.

All the above cuts are in the writer's poſſeſſion. Nos. 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, and 9, were communicated to the author of "A Trip to Paris, in July and Auguſt, 1792, 8vo. 1793." in which ſome particulars of the modern French machine may be found, and I believe the firſt correct repreſentation of it.

In an edition of "Pet. de Natalibus Catal. ſanctorum," printed at Venice, 1506; the martyrdom of ſome of the ſaints is depicted in the following curious, but ſavage manner. An axe like a butcher's cleaver has been previouſly ſtruck into the ſaint's neck, where it remains, and the buſineſs is compleated by the blow of an huge mallet.

It would be needleſs to repeat here what has been ſaid reſpecting the Engliſh guillotine; the maiden, formerly uſed at Edinburgh and Halifax, and of which ſome account may be ſeen in Pennant's Tour in Scotland, vol. ii. p. 363; and it would be as little worth while to inveſtigate the revival of this ſort of puniſhment in France, uſually aſcribed to a phyſician, after whom it is ſaid to have been named, eſpecially as the opinions on the ſubject are contradictory. From the details of the beforementioned prints we may for the preſent, collect that this dreadful engine was anciently uſed in Italy, Germany, and England; but I know of no inſtance of its uſe in France before the Revolution. And, indeed,

indeed, much evidence might be adduced to ſhew that it was not formerly known in that country.

March 12, 1800. D. F.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ANALYSIS *of all the permanently valuable Papers which have appeared in the* JOURNAL DE PHYSIQUE, *from its Commencement to the preſent Time; continued from our laſt Magazine, page* 147.

PREPARATION OF COAL-BALLS OR BRICKS FOR FUEL. *By* M. CARREY.

Journ. de Phyſ. I. 433.

IT has long been cuſtomary in the province of Hainault, and throughout the whole of Flanders, to convert, by a very ſimple proceſs, the ſmall duſt of pit-coal, which is generally thrown away, into a very valuable article of fuel, by moulding it up with clay into bricks or balls, of the ſize of a twelve pound cannon ball. For this purpoſe the ſmall-coal is ſifted, and the larger fragments are reduced into a coarſe powder in a mortar, which is then mixed with the general maſs. A tub is then filled about one third with any common tenacious clay, and a quantity of water poured upon it; when the whole is well mixed and is of the conſiſtence of thick cream, a hole is made in the heap of coal-ſlack, and the clay poured in: the coal and clay are then ſtirred together with a rake, or any other convenient inſtrument, till the parts are perfectly incorporated: of this maſs bricks may be made in the uſual manner, or it may be formed into balls by the hand: theſe after being dried, under cover, for a fortnight or three weeks, according to the weather, may be either uſed immediately as fuel, or ſtacked for future conſumption. By this preparation not only the coal refuſe is turned to advantage, but the quantity of heat produced, and the length of its duration, is ſo much increaſed that a buſhel of theſe balls will make a hotter fire and laſt longer than the ſame meaſure of common coal in the proportion of eight to five.

Remarks—The above method has been long practiſed in this country, in Northamptonſhire, Oxfordſhire, and probably ſeveral other counties where coals are ſcarce: it appears alſo by a public advertiſement, that a ſimilar manufactory has lately been eſtabliſhed in London. It is on every account deſirable that the greater part of the ſmall coal ſhould be diſpoſed of in this way; and the mills at preſent in uſe for grinding brick-clay, will ſerve admirably well to mix the materials. In uſing theſe balls, the moſt convenient way is, firſt to make a fire of common coal, ſo as to half fill the grate, and then to pile the balls a little above the top bar. A common grate thus charged will require no ſtirring, and will need no freſh fuel for ten hours.

Preparation of WHITE COPPER *for* SPECULUMS, MIRRORS, &c.

IT is well known that this mixed metal is an alloy of copper and arſenic; but conſiderable difficulties have occurred in uniting the two, ſince arſenic is readily volatilized at the temperature required for fuſing copper. A very ſimple and effectual way, however, of obviating this difficulty has been diſcovered by an artiſt of Grenoble. When the copper is in complete fuſion, a quantity of arſenic is put into an enameller's pot, and the mouth ſtopped up with a plug of paper; the pot being then inverted in the copper, the arſenical fumes have no way of eſcape but by paſſing through the whole ſubſtance of the copper, which thus, after repeating the operation two or three times, becomes hard, of a ſilvery white, and capable of an exquiſite poliſh.

Remarks—It would be a conſiderable improvement in this proceſs to mix the arſenic with about half its weight of tallow or oil, by which means probably a ſingle doſe of arſenic would be ſufficient. It is alſo a neceſſary caution to warm the enameller's pot before it is inverted in the melted copper, otherwiſe there will be ſome riſk of an exploſion.

Preparation of different kinds of VARNISH. *By* M. WATIN.

Journ. de Phyſ. II. 381.

1. In a pint of ſpirit of wine put half a pound of ſandarach, and two ounces of gum maſtich in tears; when theſe are perfectly diſſolved, incorporate thoroughly with the mixture four ounces of Venice turpentine.

2. Diſſolve in a pint of ſpirit of wine, half a pound of ſandarach, two ounces of ſhell-lac and four ounces of colophony: when the ſolution is complete, add ſix ounces of Venice turpentine. For a red varniſh, diminiſh the quantity of ſandarach, increaſe that of the ſhell-lac, and add dragon's-blood.

3. *Copal varniſh.*

Melt in a perfectly clean veſſel by a very ſlow heat a pound of clear copal; to this add from one to two quarts of drying linſeed oil;

oil; when the materials are thoroughly mixed, remove the veſſel from the fire and keep conſtantly ſtirring it till moſt of the heat is gone off; then add a pound of oil of turpentine. Strain the varniſh through a piece of cloſe linen, and keep it for uſe: the older, it is the more drying does it become.

4. *Gold-coloured oil varniſh.*

Take eight ounces of amber, and two ounces of gum-lac, melt them in ſeparate veſſels and mix them well together when fluid; then add half a pound of drying linſeed oil. Into a pint vial put half a pint of oil of turpentine, and digeſt in it a little ſaffron; when the colour is extracted, ſtrain the liquor, and add dragon's-blood and arnotta, finely powdered, and ſmall quantities at a time, till the required tone of colour is produced: then mix this colouring matter with the above ingredients and ſhake them well together till a perfect union takes place. If this varniſh be laid over ſilver leaf or tin-foil, it will be difficult to diſtinguiſh it by the eye from gold.

Preparation of SUGAR *from the* BEET-ROOT. *By* M. ACHARD.

Annales de Chimie.

Of all the kinds of beet the common one (*Beta vulg. Linn.*) is the beſt fitted for the manufacture of ſugar, eſpecially that variety, the root of which is of a long ſpindle ſhape, with white fleſh and a pale red ſkin. The proceſs of extracting the ſugar is as follows: The freſh roots are to be topped and waſhed, and then thrown into a cauldron of water: when the water has boiled about a minute, the roots are to be taken out, and will be found moderately ſoft; they are then cut into ſlices by a machine, and ſubjected to the action of a ſtrong preſs; when all the liquor has been by this means extracted, the *marc* is to be mixed with water, and after twelve hours to be again preſſed, and, even after this ſecond preſſing, there will be found remaining in the pulp a ſufficiency of ſaccharine matter to allow of its being fermented for vinegar.

The juice of both the preſſings is to be mixed; and after ſtraining through a flannel, is to be reduced by boiling to two-thirds of its bulk. It is now to be a ſecond time ſtrained through a thick blanket, and boiled down in a ſmaller copper to half its bulk; after which, being laded into a third ſtill ſmaller copper, it is reduced to the conſiſtence of a thick ſyrup.

This ſyrup, poured into ſhallow pans, is ſet in a ſtove of from 100° to 120° Fahr. in order to cryſtallize: a cruſt forms by degrees on the ſurface, which muſt be occaſionally broken. As ſoon as the cryſtals ceaſe to depoſit, which is known by the appearance of a gummy pellicle inſtead of the cryſtalline cruſt, the evaporation is to be ſtopped, and the whole maſs is to be poured into a canvas bag previouſly moiſtened. The bag is put into a preſs and ſqueezed very gradually as long as any liquid continues to flow; by this ſimple and expeditious proceſs, the ſugar is ſeparated from the extractive matter, and when dried reſembles a cryſtalline Muſcavado: the appearance of this ſugar is ſtill further improved by pounding; it becomes white, is well taſted, and is applicable to all the purpoſes of common loaf-ſugar. From the treacle, or extractive matter, may be prepared a very pure ardent ſpirit analogous to rum. The preſent coſt of the beet ſugar, in the ſtate of Muſcavado, is about twopence half-penny per pound.

For the Monthly Magazine.

HISTORY OF ASTRONOMY FOR THE YEAR 1799. *By* JEROME LALANDE*.

THIS year will be ever remarkable by the total completion of that immenſe operation reſpecting the ſize of the earth, which continued ſeven years. The able aſtronomers, Delambre and Mechain, who finiſhed it, arrived in the month of November, 1798, and by the month of January were able to give us the value of the degrees between Dunkirk and Barcelona. But, as theſe degrees did not follow an uniform progreſs, it was ſoon found, that, to deduce from them the value of the *metre*, or the new French meaſure, a diſcuſſion was neceſſary, on the oblate form of the earth, to be adopted. Had they adhered to the arc meaſured between Dunkirk and Barcelona, they would have had $\frac{1}{150}$, or nineteen leagues, for the flatneſs at the poles; but, by comparing it with the degree meaſured under the equator, they found only nine leagues and a half.

On the 8th of April, after a long diſcuſſion, they adopted the latter quantity, and the new metre was determined to be 36 inches 11.296 lines, and the flatneſs of the earth $\frac{1}{334}$.

On the 25th of May, Van Swinden, a celebrated Dutch philoſopher, made a definitive report on the grand labour of

* Theſe intereſting Hiſtories for ſeveral former years will be found in the Monthly Magazine.

the meridian and the metre, which was afterwards read in a public ſitting of the Inſtitute.

On the 22d of June the Inſtitute preſented to the two councils the original ſtandards of the metre and kilogramme of platina, which were placed in the magnificent depôt of the national archives in the national palace, formerly the Tuilleries.

On the 17th of November the conſuls propoſed a law to declare that the metre and the kilogramme are the definitive ſtandards of France, and to cauſe a medal to be ſtruck in commemoration of this grand undertaking. On one ſide is to be repreſented the Republic holding the metre and the kilogramme, with this inſcription, "To all ages and all nations;" and on the exergue, "French Republic, year 7." The figure will be on a plinth of five centimetres.

The reverſe will exhibit the globe of the earth, a pair of compaſſes extended from the equator to the pole, the conſtellation of the leſſer bear, and the following inſcription — "Unity of meaſures, ten millionth part of a quarter of the meridian."

By reducing theſe meaſures to the temperature of ten degrees, which is the mean degree of the heat at Paris, and that in the caverns below the obſervatory, I find the 45th degree to be 57012 toiſes, inſtead of 57031 which I had adopted in my aſtronomy. This is 19 toiſes leſs; the mean radius of the earth 3268159 toiſes, leſs by 1323 toiſes than my Table, which hitherto has ſerved as a rule in books of natural philoſophy. This, without doubt, is very little in regard to the extent of the earth: we are therefore pretty well acquainted with its ſize, but we are not ſufficiently acquainted with its irregularities; and this, at any rate, is one important reſult from this new labour.

This year has furniſhed us with three new comets. On the 6th of December, 1798, C. Bouvard diſcovered, at the obſervatory, a ſmall one in the conſtellation of Hercules; it was ſeen only during ſix days, and diſappeared on the 11th of December in Aquarius, but C. Burckhardt calculated its orbit with all poſſible preciſion.

Mechain, to whom we are already indebted for the diſcovery of ſo many comets, found one on the morning of the 7th of Auguſt, which is the 90th according to the general catalogue in the third edition of my Aſtronomy. It was very ſmall and without any tail, but exceedingly clear; it was above the Lynx, in the conſtellation which Hell formed in 1790, under the name of the Grand Teleſcope of Herſchel. At three o'clock in the morning it had 107° 47′ of right aſcenſion, and 43° 54′ of north declination. It was among the ſtars which Lefrancais obſerved on the 9th of March, 1794, ſo that very exact poſitions were obtained.

Mechain and Burckhardt each calculated the orbit with that ardour and readineſs which are natural to theſe able aſtronomers: C. Meſſier followed its progreſs, according to his uſual cuſtom, with indefatigable aſſiduity, for more than two months, till the 25th of October, when it diſappeared on the eaſtern knee of Ophiuchus. During this long appearance our collection of 50,000 ſtars has often furniſhed important points for the reduction of theſe obſervations. On the laſt day it was near a ſtar of the ſixth magnitude, the poſition of which I have given in the *Connoiſſance des Tems* for the year 10. All the obſervations of C. Mechain and Meſſier will be publiſhed in detail: ſome of them have a wonderful degree of perfection, becauſe they were made by means of an excellent meridian teleſcope, by Lefrancais and Burckhardt.

This day alſo, December 26, 1799, at half after five in the morning, C. Mechain diſcovered a new comet in Ophiuchus, which will be the 91ſt. It had about 269° of right aſcenſion and 5° of northern declination. It appeared to the naked eye as a ſtar of 5th and 6th magnitude in the teleſcope. Its nucleus was exceedingly luminous, and almoſt bounded: it had a very narrow tail, of a pretty intenſe light, and about 7° in length. It advanced towards the ſouth ſo rapidly that it was apprehended it could not long be obſerved, unleſs it ſhould appear in the weſt, after having traverſed a part of the ſouthern hemiſphere.

As the moſt defective part of aſtronomy at preſent is what relates to comets, I muſt recommend them to all our correſpondents. The Bureau des Longitudes has ſent a night-teleſcope to C. Flaugergues at Viviers, who has promiſed to make uſe of it.

Mougin, in the department of Doubs, has promiſed the ſame thing; but, being a prieſt, he was obliged to quit La Grand 'Combe-des-Bois, where he was curé, and where, ſince 1766, he had made many obſervations and calculations, and had been baniſhed to a hollow valley where he could no longer have a proper view of the heavens. The government has thought proper to ſuffer him to reſume his labours

and

and to return to his ancient habitation, which is more convenient for the searching out comets.

To render this search more successful, I have proposed to mount a Newtonian telescope in such a manner as to be moveable around the eye-glass, by means of a handle, without changing the place of the eye. M. Von Zach has caused this machine to be engraved, and I hope that, at a more favourable period, it will be executed, and be the means of discovering new comets. If, in the course of forty-three years, the same number has been discovered by searching for them with plain telescopes without any support, how many ought we not to find by the method I propose, which will not suffer the least portion of the heavens to escape observation?

Pictet, professor of natural philosophy at Geneva, and director of the observatory, has sent us the drawing of an English telescope, which, with a hinge and small arch of copper, becomes parallactic, and proper for following the stars, and for making the greater part of astronomical observations. I hope opticians, who make stands for telescopes will take advantage of this hint, since mere amateurs, with an achromatic telescope, will thus be enabled, without farther expence, to find out and to follow stars in the open day, and to search for comets.

The great work on the stars, which I began in 1789, has been carried by C. Lefrançais to nearly 50,000, notwithstanding the unfavourableness of the seasons, which has rendered this year one of the most disagreeable and unfruitful seen at Paris. These stars have been already printed in my *Histoire Céleste*, the first volume of which, as well as my *Bibliographie Astronomique*, will appear as soon as the state of the finances will admit of funds being applied to the printing house of the republic. Burckhardt has continued to make, with Lefrançais, a great number of important observations on the planets and stars; for, as there are two excellent instruments at the Maison du Champ de Mars, these are sufficient to employ those two able astronomers.

Citoyenne Lefrançais has made for the *Connoissance des Tems* of the year 10, which has just appeared, and that of the year 11, now printing, catalogues of 3,000 stars reduced and calculated: she has therefore given us in the whole 10,000. But Burckhardt has made tables of a new form, which will enable him to calculate with ease the whole of the 50,000 stars which have been observed.

The obliquity of the ecliptic being one of the fundamental objects of astronomy, we have continued to observe it at the two solstices of this year. We found it in the month of June 5″ more than what is given in my Table; but Mechain, in the month of December, found it 8″ less than in my Table. This difference arises probably from the refraction in winter, which is not yet sufficiently known. This question we hope to resolve in the present year, by comparing better the two solstices.

The observatory wanted good instruments, and we have at length been able to obtain some. The large mural quadrant of Lemonnier, which General Bonaparte procured for us, has been erected, as well as that of five feet, which Lemonnier lent me in 1751 to observe the moon with at Berlin, and an excellent meridian telescope executed by Lenoir, with an object-glass by Caroché. The latter made also the large speculum of the twenty-two feet telescope which was at La Muette, and which was equal to that of Herschel of the same length. The telescope of platina, which they wished to take from us, has been secured to the observatory, by a decision of the Minister of the Interior. Thus nothing is wanting to the most beautiful observatory in the world, to render it at the same time the most useful.

We hope at the peace to have a telescope of forty feet, with specula of platina. On the 7th of August, 7th year, a decree was made by the Institute that the platina we have should be reserved for the large telescope, until we obtain from Spain a greater quantity. We have already 200 pounds, but we must procure, at least, 2,000 for the speculum, which the intimate connection between France and Spain gives us reason to hope will be the case.

Mr. Brown, an able optician of London, has made telescopes, the tubes of which always remain horizontal, and in which the image of the object is thrown on the eye-glass by means of a plain speculum.

The Minister of the Marine has augmented the salary of the Astronomers of the Marine at Marseilles, and Thulis has resumed his observations with new zeal.

The observatories of Darquier at Toulouse, Duc-la-Chapelle at Montauban, and Flaugergues at Viviers, have furnished us with many useful observations.

The grand and important work of La-

place, entitled *La Mecanique Céleste*, expected with so much impatience, appeared on the 6th of September. In that work will be found the methods and the noble analysis which led the author to the important discoveries which I have several times announced and extolled in this history.

Burckhardt translated it into German with explanatory notes, at the same time that he read the proofs of the French edition, and over all the calculations. No author ever had, or was more worthy of having, a translator of such great merit. The *Bureau des Longitudes*, who had long known the zeal and ability of Burckhardt, have unanimously elected him to a place vacant three years, though it had been solicited for by several men of letters, of approved talents, and natives of France. But Burckhardt has got himself adopted by France; he has preferred it to his own country, which he will no less honour by labouring with us. In the last century, Cassini, Huyghens, Romer, and Maraldi, came in like manner to reinforce astronomy in France; but at that period it had more need of such assistance. There were then only two or three French astronomers; at present we have seven or eight.

M. Schubert has published in German, at Petersburg, a work on Physical Astronomy, in two volumes, quarto, in which are found calculations of the perturbations of all the planets.

Caussin has finished the translation of the Arabic manuscript of Ibn Iunis. In this work there are more than a hundred observations, thirty of which are of eclipses. I had found a fragment of it among the manuscripts of Joseph de Lisle, my old master.

The Institute decreed, on the 2d of December, that the Minister for Foreign Affairs should be requested to borrow at Leyden the manuscript of Ibn Iunis, in order that the Arabic text might be printed; and we have reason to believe that this request will be granted.

Bouvard has calculated the Greek and Arabic eclipses, and found that 3′ 13″ must be added to the anomaly, 8′ 30″ to the secular movement of the anomaly of the moon, and a minute to the supplement of the node for 1790, and that its secular movement must be diminished 2′ 48″.

Laplace has determined by theory two equations of the moon. Two long memoirs, transmitted to the Institute in consequence of the prize we proposed, contain many observations and calculations on the same subject. Thus this part of our Tables, the most interesting to navigation, has acquired this year a new degree of perfection.

On the 8th of May we observed, for the 17th time, the transit of Mercury over the Sun's disk. It is the first ever completely observed at the descending node, and there will not be another of the same kind till the expiration of thirty-two years. It was impatiently expected by all the astronomers. It was observed throughout all Europe; and C. Delambre has drawn up a work, with new *formulæ*, in order to deduce from the transits of Mercury all the consequences thence resulting.

C. Vidal, our real Hermophilus, has made at Mirepoix, a new series of observations of Mercury in all parts of his orbit; so that we want nothing more in regard to this planet, so difficult to be seen in our climates. This astonishing observer has sent us observations also of more than a thousand austral stars, which can scarcely be seen at Paris on account of their small elevation.

The Ephemerides of Milan for 1799 have furnished us with a new series of observations of Mercury, by C. Cesaris. In these I have the pleasure of finding that the errors of my Tables are almost insensible. I have had the same satisfaction with regard to the digression of Mercury in his aphelion on the 12th of August. The distance of the sun, and the eccentricity of that planet, were found to correspond with my tables, except a few seconds.

The inferior conjunction of Venus, on the 16th of October, 1799, was a phenomenon also of importance for the theory of this planet. It takes place only every eight years in that part of her orbit. It was observed with as much assiduity as success by Lefrançais and Burckhardt, in my observatory at the military school. I have compared it with that of 1751, which was in the same position, and for which I had made a great number of calculations, and I have found scarcely any thing to be changed in the elements which served for the construction of my Tables of Venus, published in the third edition of my Astronomy in 1792. This labour will be inserted in the Memoirs of the Institute.

On the 23d of November this beautiful planet was eclipsed by the moon. This phenomenon would have attracted a number of eyes, had it not been at four o'clock in the morning. Jupiter, which is not so brilliant, drew together a great crowd at

at the *Palais Royal*, on the 14th of March 1788, to ſee him on the point of being eclipſed.

Obſervations of Jupiter have proved that about 30″ are to be added to the Tables, which ſhews that we ought to make a little addition to the mean motion: this I before proved in diſcuſſing the ancient obſervations in the Almageſt of Ptolemy. The oppoſition of the 16th December 1799, gave me 30 ſeconds. C. Quenot, an able navigator, who has returned from Egypt, obſerved it with an aſtronomical circle, and obtained the ſame reſult. The latitude alſo was found too ſmall by 15″; from which I conclude, that the longitude of the node of Jupiter, which is in the Tables of Delambre, in the third edition of my Aſtronomy, ought to be diminiſhed 10′.

(To be concluded in our next.)

[The two intereſting letters which follow, came to hand too late to be inſerted among the other articles of correſpondence. The explanation from Mr. SOUTHEY, we could not with propriety delay, in juſtice to the benevolent object which it is intended to promote. The other from Mr. TITSINGH, the late Dutch ambaſſador at the Court of Pekin, refers to an article in the former part of this Number, which we had the opportunity of ſubmitting to him previouſly to its publication, but not till after it had been worked off at preſs.]

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE Rev. Sir HERBERT CROFT has replied in *the Gentleman's Magazine* for February, to my ſtatement of his conduct towards the family of Chatterton. That ſtatement, it appears, was inaccurate, in ſuppoſing him to have been in orders in 1778. In no other part does it require correction. Sir Herbert does not deny that *he promiſed to return the letters in an hour, when he borrowed them*, nor that *he publiſhed them without the knowledge of the family, for his own emolument*. How far the publication, entitled Love and Madneſs, was indebted to theſe letters for its value, its popularity, and its ſale, the public can judge. Sir Herbert does not deny his promiſes to the family of *after aſſiſtance*, nor that, when Mrs. Newton applied for it, *he required a certificate of her character from the clergyman* of the pariſh.

To the perſonalities contained in Sir Herbert's letter, I make no reply, theſe things do not concern the public. Sir Herbert may ſtill *date his letters from Denmark*, and complain of my attacking him during a north-eaſt wind; it is not my buſineſs to correct theſe mis-ſtatements. But as he has endeavoured to injure the propoſed publication, by declaiming againſt the principles, real and imputed, of the editor. I will not let paſs the opportunity of requeſting, that party prejudices may not injure a work deſigned to benefit the family of Chatterton. *The ſiſter of Chatterton ſupports herſelf by teaching children to read; ſhe is advancing in years, and her ſight begins to fail.* Should the ſubſcription for his works be extenſive, it will render her old age comfortable, and provide for her child.

Sir Herbert intimates that my object is to profit by the ſubſcription;—the liſt of the ſubſcribers ſhall be publiſhed, and the accounts. ROBERT SOUTHEY.

Briſtol, March 20.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I RETURN you many thanks for the ſheets of the next Number of your Magazine, containing a tranſlation of what occurs in the Geographical Ephemerides publiſhed at Gotha, by Major von Zach, from Charpentier's Voyage to Bengal, in 1789, reſpecting ſuch information about Japan as a deceaſed friend had communicated to him, as coming from me.

In peruſing the contents, I could not but regret the impropriety of ſuch a communication,—a texture of inaccuracies, miſrepreſentation, and untruth. Though I cannot recollect any particular connexion with the author, it certainly is evident by the whole, that I muſt have been acquainted with him. That people ſhould be anxious for ſome further knowledge than what is given by Kæmpher and Profeſſor Thunberg, about a country with which Europeans have ſo little intercourſe is commendable; but it is abſurd that a perſon who has only heard a random converſation on a ſubject he is utterly unacquainted with, ſhould preſume to write down as real facts, what his memory or fancy may afterwards ſuggeſt to him.

The kindneſs of my friends in providing me with ſuch books as were deemed the moſt recommendable, on different ſubjects, afforded me the opportunity during my reſidence in Japan, of tranſlating them, with the aſſiſtance of our intrepreter. Theſe tranſlations, and the information obtained from creditable and reſpected characters, form the materials of my collection.

I will not deny a ſtrong predilection for Japan: this ſeems a natural propenſi-

ty

ty in every one who has made a long reſidence in a foreign country, where he has enjoyed the comforts of life; and operates ſtill more forcibly in reſpect of a country where foreigners are kept under ſo many political reſtrictions, when, by a peculiar indulgence, ſuch reſtrictions are not only ſoftened, or entirely laid aſide, but when every opportunity is afforded for employing time in agreeable and uſeful purſuits.—Such was my fortunate predicament; but, though I ſhall always preſerve a grateful remembrance of this diſtinguiſhed favour, it will never prompt me to make exaggerations, which might ſubject me to rational criticiſm.

I ſhall eſteem it incumbent on me to correct, by a proper detail in one of your future Numbers, all the errors in the abovementioned extract, in order to prevent the wrong impreſſions its contents may make on the minds of your readers. In the meanwhile, you will oblige me by inſerting this letter immediately after the ſaid extract. I am, Sir,

No. 63, *Pall-Mall.* Your's &c.

March 21, 1800. J. TITSINGH.

PROCEEDINGS *at large of the* NATIONAL INSTITUTE *of France, on the* 4*th of January*, 1800, *as publiſhed by the Secretaries.*

AN ACCOUNT *of the* PROCEEDINGS *of the* CLASS *of* MORAL *and* POLITICAL SCIENCES, *during the* LAST QUARTER *of the* YEAR 7, READ *on the* 4*th of* JANUARY, 1800.—*By* C. CHAMPION, *the* SENIOR *of the* CLASS.

BOUCHAUD read a fourth Eſſay on the Magiſtrates of the Roman Colonies and Municipal towns. Several diſtinguiſhed literati, Sigonius, Marc Welſer, Spanheim, and others, have written upon the Roman Colonies with much erudition. To their reſearches, C. Bouchaud has added ſeveral valuable obſervations. After treating of the eſtabliſhment of the colonies and municipal towns, he proves that they had neither the ſame political rights, the ſame laws, nor the ſame immunities; and he explains the particulars in which the difference conſiſted. He takes a view of the different magiſtracies of the municipal towns and colonies, aſcertains their powers; and thus aſcending to the firſt elements of the ſyſtem of adminiſtration among the Romans, he diſcovers their true manners, and the origin of their uſages. In a word, he ſhows, that their magiſtracies were eſtabliſhed from the very commencement, on the model of thoſe of Rome. Thus Rome, in order to preſerve unity of government, and ſtill more from motives of dextrous policy, left her allies in poſſeſſion of the forms, while ſhe appropriated to herſelf the entire ſubſtance of ſovereignty. Their magiſtrates bore the names of Prætors, Conſuls, and Dictators, as well as thoſe of Rome. Were theſe their primitive or uſurped denominations? This queſtion forms the principal ſubject of the fourth eſſay, which diſplays at once profound erudition and ſound criticiſm.

ANQUETIL read a paper on the progreſs made in collecting the Ordinances of the French Kings of the third race. The Inſtitute is deſirous of continuing that immenſe work, begun by the late Academies, and carried already to the extent of 14 volumes, including the reign of Louis XI. The merit of this collection is, that it preſents, in the order of time, a faithful picture of the manners, the prejudices, the uſages, and the various degrees of the civilization of our anceſtors. But the deſtruction of many archives during the Revolution, the miſlaying and diſarrangement of many others, rendered the labour ſo tedious and painful, that nothing but the moſt inflexible perſeverance could have any chance of ſucceſs. Anquetil, ſtruck with this almoſt irreparable misfortune, determined to reſcue from oblivion certain other curious manuſcripts, never yet publiſhed, of which he will ſoon give us an account. Theſe are the eſſays written in competition for the prizes given by the Academy of Inſcriptions. He has already given us an abſtract of the paper which obtained the firſt prize in 1735, and of which the ſubject is—"What was the ſtate of the ſciences throughout the extent of the French monarchy under Charlemagne?" Theſe labours will preſerve, for the benefit of literature and hiſtory, a collection of reſearches as curious as uſeful.

CAMUS read a paper on the collection of great and ſmall Voyages. Under this name is known an immenſe collection of Voyages made to the two Indies, the firſt editor of which was Theodore Debry. This ſcarce collection is particularly valuable on account of the great number of authentic documents and plates which it

it contains, and the difficulty of procuring the beſt editions of the works neceſſary to complete it. Camus, after conſulting every thing written upon the ſubject, and having ſearched out the original editions of the memoirs collected by Theodore Debry, has given us a deſcription of a complete copy of that important work. The Claſs, convinced of the merit of theſe reſearches, perſuaded Camus to engage in a new work no leſs uſeful than the preceding, which is to complete the important collection of Melchiſedeck Thevenot, and to give a deſcription of the documents contained in theſe two grand collections. After examining the whole of this work, the Claſs has ordered it to be printed, becauſe it will be alike uſeful to the man of Literature, the Geographer, and the Navigator. It will ſave the latter from a multiplicity of reſearches no leſs indiſpenſable with a view to his inſtruction, than his perſonal ſafety.

GREGOIRE read a paper on the Voſges. The author has carefully ſurveyed that chain of mountains, which are ſo little known, though ſo well worthy of being known. He enters into minute details reſpecting the population, phyſical conſtitution, dreſs, agriculture, the waters and minerals of that diſtrict. He praiſes the induſtry of the laborious inhabitants, who keep up an inceſſant ſtruggle with the cilmate and the elements.—Their ſolemnities, on the occaſions of child-birth and marriage, in the latter of which the man is obliged to purchaſe his young ſpouſe, their funerals, accompanied with diſmal howlings and fantaſtic ceremonies, preſent a picture alike variegated and intereſting. The author accuſes the *Voſgeans* of a pernicious improvidence, in having cut down the beautiful foreſts which crowned the ſummits of their mountains. To this cauſe he attributes the evident diminution of their ſtreams and fountains, that watered their plains, which are now far from being fertile, and which the want of moiſture will ſoon render completely barren. He paints in a touching manner the patriarchal manners of this good and ſimple people, who are ſtrongly attached to their native ſoil, and never leave it but with regret. The author accounts for this attachment, by ſaying, that nature conſtantly preſenting in theſe mountains agreeable images, or grand and terrible ſcenes, the ſoul is powerfully moved, and recollections engraved on the mind which the longeſt life cannot efface. The Voſges have beſides furniſhed the author with ſome facts as curious as unknown. In our own times a vaſſal has been bound to preſent a diſh of ſnow to his lord in the midſt of ſummer. In theſe times alſo, and under the monarchical regimen, the Canton of Breſſe, ſituated in a deep defile of theſe mountains, had formed itſelf into a real Republic. There are a great number of religious ſects. The Anabaptiſts live in peace with the Catholics in this diſtrict, where one would not expect to have found the true practice of philoſophy. Religious opinions are here perfectly free. It will, perhaps, be thought ſtill more remarkable, that there are ſtill to be found in the Voſges evident traces of the worſhip of Fountains, and the ancient religion of the Druids. The writer juſtly obſerves, that, deſpiſing all that ſurrounds us, we frequently ſeek at a diſtance for objects of curioſity, while we remain ignorant of thoſe which ought to intereſt us moſt, and are, as it were, foreigners in our own country.

LESCALIER, an aſſociated member, read ſeveral fragments of his Travels in India. Among the various ſubjects which the author treats, may be particularly remarked a very minute deſcription of the Pagoda of Chalembron. This Pagoda occupies an extent of 600 metres in length, and 400 in breadth. A ſecond compartment contains ſeveral dwelling-houſes and temples, an aſtoniſhing variety of edifices and colonnades, a vaſt pond, ſurrounded with galleries, and a temple ſupported by a thouſand pillars, in front of which ſtands a very high column, remarkable for being completely covered with copper. The author having been invited by the Brahmins to one of their religious feſtivals, gives a very detailed deſcription of it; and alſo of the dances of the *Bayaderes*. He particularly deſcribes the poniard-dance, which was executed with no leſs grace than preciſion. He gives a minute account of the cultivation of rice, the uſages, laws, and religion of the Indians. From ocular teſtimony, he contradicts many erroneous accounts, accredited by authors of high eſtimation, but who have ſpoken of theſe people without ſufficient information.

LEGRAND-DELALEU, an aſſociated member, read a paper on Oſtraciſm. Oſtraciſm had become a fundamental law in the conſtitution of the Athenian Republic. According to the ſpirit of that law, the puniſhment never was inflicted but on merit and virtue, which had acquired a degree of eminence ſuppoſed to be dangerous to liberty. Six thouſand votes were neceſſary to the ſentence; a number

number difficult to be obtained in a Republic, which had only 20,000 citizens. The period of exile, which laſted ten years, commenced in ten days after condemnation; but it was not followed by the ſequeſtration or confiſcation of property. There were determined periods alſo for pronouncing the ſentence of oſtraciſm, which could never extend, at one time, to more than one perſon. An intrigue, which threatened the liberty of Alcibiades and Nicias, was reflected upon its contemptible author, who was baniſhed. This condemnation, hitherto glorious, ſunk into degradation and was for ever aboliſhed. It was the apparent honour which attended it, that induced Monteſquieu to defend the law of oſtraciſm; but Legrand-Delaleu proves, in contradiction to the opinion of Monteſquieu, that this law, which was eſſentially unjuſt, deprived Athens of the talents and virtues which conſtituted its moſt ſplendid ornaments; and that a number of men, among whom Pericles may be particularly mentioned, illuſtrious from their great ſervices, but not poſſeſſing the more than human virtue of quietly yielding to a ſentence dictated by the caprice of the people, or, more correctly ſpeaking, by the intrigues of their enemies, filled the ſtate with tumult and confuſion. Thence he concludes, that this law cannot have exiſted in a well organized Government. Baudin, whoſe loſs is mourned by the Inſtitute, Legrand, and a multitude of Publiciſts, have written againſt oſtraciſm, which, though not by law, yet, in fact, has been tranſported from Athens to France. All of them eaſily demonſtrate that oſtraciſm, inſtead of being a ſecurity for freedom, is only an inſtrument of tyranny. The law ought to ſtrike the guilty; but a good ſyſtem of legiſlation neither can or ought to admit of oſtraciſm.

(The other Claſſes in our future Numbers.)

From the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

CROMWELL AND WISHART.

OLIVER CROMWELL, when in Scotland, was of courſe extremely deſirous to gain over the Preſbyterians, who ſaw through, and were extremely adverſe to his ambitious ſchemes. A miniſter of the name of WISHART, in one of the churches of Glaſgow, had the courage to inveigh againſt the regicides in the preſence of OLIVER, ſurrounded by the obedient ſatellites of his power. A general officer, who ſat next to Oliver, enraged at the unceremonious freedom of the preacher, aſked him, in a whiſper loud enough to be heard by others, if he ſhould riſe and ſhoot the old dog. No, ſaid Oliver, ſhaking his head, leave him to me. After divine ſervice, Oliver ſent to invite the clergyman to ſupper, when, inſtead of the ſevere reprimand which he expected, he received Oliver's thanks for the ability and zeal which he had diſplayed in his ſermon; lamenting at the ſame time that his zeal, in ſome reſpects, was not more under the guidance of knowledge. He then endeavoured to ſet Mr. Wiſhart right in ſeveral material particulars, in which he was mis-informed or miſtaken. Supper being ſerved up, Oliver roſe, and, by way of a grace, poured forth a long prayer with his uſual ſanctimonious cant and grimace. After ſupper, he repeated the ſame phariſaical farce. In ſhort, ſo dextrouſly did the arch-hypocrite work on the good man's honeſt ſimplicity, that he went home quite convinced of the purity and uprightneſs of Oliver's intentions; and being a very popular preacher, he contributed greatly to remove the groundleſs prejudices and jealouſies, as he now thought them, which many of his countrymen entertained againſt Oliver and his party.

DENUNCIATION OF LOUIS XIV.

A MR. STIRLING, who was Miniſter of the Barony Church of Glaſgow, during the war, which this and other countries maintained againſt the inſatiable ambition of LOUIS XIV. in that part of his prayer which related to public affairs, uſed to beſeech the Lord, that he would take the haughty tyrant of France and ſhake him over the mouth of hell; "but good Lord," added the worthy man, "*dinna let him fa'in.*" This curious prayer having been mentioned to Louis, he laughed heartily at this new method of puniſhing ambition, and frequently afterwards gave, The good Scotch Parſon, as a toaſt.

Both the above anecdotes were communicated to the writer by two gentlemen from Glaſgow, one of the ſons of Mr. Stirling's immediate ſucceſſor, as Miniſter of the Barony church.

SIN-

SINGULAR CONCEALMENT.

In the reign of Charles II. the preſbyterians in Scotland, who firſt recalled the faithleſs monarch, and placed him on the throne of that kingdom, were rewarded, after his complete reſtoration, by the enactment and barbarous execution of ſevere penal laws againſt them. Many of them, in conſequence, fled to the mountains with their preachers. Of this number was a Mr. DAVID WILLIAMSON, a very famous preacher, who was particularly obnoxious to the government, and was hunted continually by parties of dragoons, like a hart upon the mountains. Hence came the name of *Hill-preachers*, otherwiſe called *Cameronians*, from their leader Mr. *Cameron*, who was the firſt ſeparatiſt from the preſbyterian conformiſts of that reign.

Maſter DAVID, or *Meſs* DAVID, as the Scottiſh clergy were then often called, being cloſely purſued one night, took refuge in the houſe of a lady of good faſhion, which he had no ſooner entered, than the dragoons came up. The lady was in great perplexity on this trying occaſion; but, as the ſex often poſſeſs aſtoniſhing preſence of mind, ſhe immediately reſolved to put him to bed with her daughter, a young lady of great beauty. She thought that the place which would be leaſt ſuſpected; and could not imagine, that a man of his cloth and character, ſurrounded with bloody executioners, who inſtantly murdered their unfortunate victims, could be capable of any thing injurious to her daughter's innocence. Maſter David was accordingly put to bed to the young lady, booted and ſpurred, and cloathed as he was, with the addition only of a woman's night-cap. The troopers having ſearched every corner of the houſe, at laſt went towards the young lady's bed-chamber. The mother, with admirable ſpirit and addreſs, told them, that her daughters were in bed, and that ſhe hoped, as they were ſoldiers and gentlemen, they would offer no rudeneſs to unprotected females. She then, with an air of freedom, opened the door. They went in, ſearched a little about the room, and, then ſoftly opening the curtains, they were ſatisfied, by the appearance of the head cloaths, that their prey was not there; and ſo very modeſtly retired. But as they were to lodge in the neighbourhood, ſhe was obliged to leave Maſter David in quiet poſſeſſion of his concealment, for the reſt of the night. Thus ſhe ſaved her preacher; but ſhe was ſo far miſtaken in her judgment of his gifts, that ſhe was forced, a ſhort time after, to give her daughter to him in marriage, to ſave them both from public ſcandal and ruin.

Some years afterwards, the perſecution having abated, Mr. Williamſon was ſent to London, as one of the Commiſſioners from the General Aſſembly of Scotland, to the King. His Majeſty, who had heard the ſtory, was curious to ſee this wonderful man; and accordingly Maſter David and his ſpouſe were invited to a private audience; for ſhe thought it right not to expoſe her huſband to temptation, and accordingly attended him on all his journies. The merry monarch, being fully ſatisfied of the truth of their narration, declared very frankly that, when he was in the oak, after the battle of Worceſter, the moſt beautiful woman in Great Britain would have been in no danger from him; and then diſmiſſed them very favourably.

Mr. Williamſon was afterwards one of the miniſters of Edinburgh, where he died at an advanced age, and with a reſpectable character, of which the author of this article gives no other particulars.

FRAGMENT FROM THE JOURNAL OF A VERY DESERVING RUSSIAN OFFICER.

In the year 1770, the Ruſſians laid ſiege to Lemnos, and in a ſhort time obliged the fortreſs to capitulate. Eight hoſtages were ſent to the camp as ſecurity for the capitulation. But the Turks, who were to march out with the honours of war, not having a ſufficient number of tranſports to get off in immediately, delayed the ſurrender ſo long under this pretext, till ſuddenly a conſiderable ſuccour appeared under the command of Aſpan Paſha; the Ruſſians were now forced to retreat. Count Alexius Orloff therefore abandoned the fort to the Turks, went out to ſea again with the fleet, and took the hoſtages with him. Soon afterwards he received a letter from the Turkiſh commander, which in a faithful tranſlation runs thus:

"*From the Fortreſs of Lemnos, Sept.* 28, 1770.

"Illuſtrious benefactor! courteous and humane! ordained of God to the practice of all goodneſs! Poſſeſſor of every heroic virtue! Plenipotentiary of her Imperial Majeſty of Ruſſia! Count Orloff.

"God bleſs you to the end of your days! As to us, we are well.

"The fortreſs that has been beſieged by you, and which you obliged by capitulation to hoiſt the white flag, and as ſecurity for the terms entered into on both ſides, eight hoſtages are taken away by you, is at preſent

in my power, and all conditions ceaſe and are of no effect; for I am ſent by my Sultan to relieve the place; accordingly, I have again hoiſted the red flag. Could the inhabitants and their commander act according to their own good liking, they would aſſuredly keep their word; for never yet did a Turk break a capitulation. Therefore, as to what concerns the hoſtages, I hope with confidence that your great name and heroic courage, ſo famed over all the wide world, will oblige you to grant them their liberty." ASSAN PACHA,

Captain of the Captains of the Sultan.

And Count Orloff ſent back the hoſtages.

P. S. The humanity of the Ruſſian Chief, and the frank and open conduct of the Turkiſh, as here exemplified, will inſtruct us, that thoſe nations whom we are pleaſed to call barbarous, are not ſo.

BOSWELL AND JOHNSON.

IT was a conſtant cuſtom with Mr. BOSWELL to frequent the coffee-houſes, from whence he would repair to the Doctor's lodgings and report to him the news of the day. In one of theſe morning rambles, he had the mortification to peruſe ſeveral ſcurrilous paragraphs directed againſt a late publication of his friend. He purchaſed the papers, and hurrying to the Doctor's apartment acquainted him with the circumſtance.—"Well, Sir," ſaid the Doctor, "and what have they ſaid reſpecting me?" Mr. Boſwell inſtantly proceeded to the peruſal of the paragraphs in queſtion. The Doctor, having heard him to an end, replied peeviſhly, "So, Sir, this is what they ſay with regard to myſelf. Do you know what is ſaid of you?" Mr. Boſwell having anſwered in the negative, "Why then, I will tell you, Sir," reſumed the Doctor. "They ſay that I am a mad dog, and that you are a *tin canniſter* tied to my tail."

EPITAPH *on the late* POPE; *by Mr.* DENIS, *of Vienna, (the German tranſlator of Oſſian's Poems.)*

Papa Pius, patria Cæſenas, Angelus ante
Braſchius, ingenio vividus, ore decens,
Caſibus adverſis in ſerum exercitus ævum,
Jure Peregrinus dictus Apoſtolicus *,
Poſt varios tandem vitæque viæque labores
Oſſa Valentino liquit in exilio.
Perdita ſub Sextis ſemper, teſtante Poeta †;
Hoc quoque ſub Sexto perdita Roma fuit.
Sed ne crede Pii culpa periiſſe, Viator!
Prodidit heu Romam temporis impietas!

* In Prophetia dicta Malachiæ Ep. Hibern. *Denis.*

† Acc. Sinc. Sannazarius in Epigram. in Alexandr. VI. *Denis.*

COINCIDENCES.

I. *Hume and Dryden.*

THE ſly ſarcaſm of Hume againſt the clergy ſeems quite in character, but is not original. He ſays, note (*i*) to the firſt volume, "The ambition of the clergy can often be ſatisfied only by promoting ignorance and ſuperſtition, and implicit faith, and pious frauds; and having got what Archimedes only wanted (namely, another world on which he could fix his engine) no wonder they move this world at their pleaſure."

DORAX to the MUFTI. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

"Content you with monopolizing heav'n
And let this little hanging ball alone,
For, give you but a foot of conſcience there,
And you, like Archimedes, toſs the globe."

II. *Gray.*

Every one recollects Gray's capital conceit concerning our Engliſh Homer's blindneſs.

He paſſed the flaming bounds of ſpace and time:
The living throne, the ſapphire blaze
Where angels tremble while they gaze,
He ſaw; but, blaſted with exceſs of light,
Cloſed his eyes in endleſs night.

Johnſon contents himſelf with remarking that, if we ſuppoſe the blindneſs cauſed by ſtudy in the formation of his poem, this account is poetically true, and happily imagined.

I am ſurpriſed that Johnſon's marked diſeſteem for Gray did not prompt him to the recollection that the ſame ſuppoſition had been made concerning the Grecian Homer.

Pope, in his Prefatory Eſſay on Homer, relates, from Hermias, that when Homer reſolved to write "of Achilles, he had an exceeding deſire to fill his mind with a juſt idea of ſo glorious a hero: wherefore, having paid all due honours at his tomb, he entreats that he may obtain a ſight of him. The hero grants his poet's petition, and riſes in a glorious ſuit of armour, which caſt ſo inſufferable a ſplendour that Homer loſt his eyes, while he gazed for the enlargement of his notions." And Pope adds, that if this be any thing more than a mere fable, one would be apt to imagine it inſinuated his contracting a blindneſs by too intenſe application while he wrote his *Iliad*.

ACCOUNT

ACCOUNT *of a* VISIT PAID *by* BETTINELLI *the* ITALIAN POET *to* VOLTAIRE.

"I FOUND the converſation of Voltaire," ſaid Bettinelli, "like his writings. The ſoul of epigram dwelled on his lips and ſparkled in his eyes. They were two flambeaux; in which, as in his diſcourſe, I ſaw, as it were, wit and malice beaming. He had a ſtyle peculiar to himſelf; and every ſentence had either a pleaſant or a philoſophic turn.

"When I arrived at *Les Délices*, he was in his garden. I approached, and told him my name.

"What!" exclaimed he, "an Italian! A Jeſuit! A Bettinelli! The honour is too great for my cottage. I am a mere peaſant, as you ſee, ſhewing me his garden-tool; which was a hoe at one end, and a pruning knife at the other. With theſe I trim and hoe my garden, plant by plant; and my produce is much greater, than that of all the ſeed I have ſcattered through books for the good of humanity."

"His ſingular and groteſque figure made a very unexpected impreſſion on me. Under a black velvet cap, deſcending as low as his eyes, he wore a large wig, that covered three fourths of his face; which rendered his noſe and chin more pointed and projected. His body was wrapped in a peliſſe, from head to foot. His look and ſmile were abundantly expreſſive.

"I teſtified the pleaſure I felt at finding him in ſuch good health; and thus able to brave the rigour of the ſeaſon.

"Oh, you Italians," replied he, "imagine we ought to bury ourſelves in holes, like the rats that inhabit the ſummit of theſe mountains, covered with ice and ſnow; but your Alps are to us no more than a beautiful perſpective view. On the banks of my lake Leman here, defended as I am from the north winds, I envy you not your lakes of Coma and Guarda. In this ſolitary abode, I live like Catullus in his little iſle of Sirmio. He produced charming elegies, and I good georgics."

"Voltaire could never mention Italy, on which he beſtowed the moſt laviſh praiſe, without ſome ſatirical remarks on Italian ſlavery, the inquiſition, &c.

"The converſation frequently turned on the king of Pruſſia. Information was brought him that, after a battle loſt, he had beaten the duke Deux-ponts, had raiſed the ſieges of Nice and Leipſic, and had driven the Auſtrians into Bohemia. "Is it poſſible!" exclaimed Voltaire. "That man aſtoniſhes me continually. I am ſorry I have quarrelled with him." He admired in the king the rapidity of Cæſar; but his admiration always finiſhed with ſome epigram on Cæſar. He had a monkey that he called Luc, and he diverted himſelf with frequently giving this name to the king of Pruſſia. I expreſſed ſome ſurpriſe at this; and he anſwered, "Do you not ſee how my monkey bites every body, and then laughs?"

"In 1760, at his own requeſt, I ſent him my remarks on ſome miſtakes that had eſcaped him in his Univerſal Hiſtory, relative to Italy and Italian literature. He returned me thanks, in a letter; but, as uſual, launching his thunder againſt the inquiſition, Italian ſlavery, Engliſh freedom, and the hypocriſy of the miniſtry of Geneva. His letter concluded with this paſſage:

"Have you heard of the poems of the king of Pruſſia? He, you will find, is no hypocrite. He ſpeaks of the Chriſtians as Julian once ſpoke. It ſhould ſeem that the Latin and Greek churches, headed by Soltikow and Daun, will immediately excommunicate him with cannon balls; but he will fight like a devil in his defence. You and I know he will be damned; but we are not quite ſo ſure that he will be beaten."

"I was frequently led to reflect on the fruitfulneſs of his mind, contraſted with the meagreneſs of his body. It is true, he often repeats what he had ſaid before; but this is occaſioned by the extreme facility with which he writes. What author ever produced ſo many original things; many of them profoundly meditated, and all of them happily expreſſed?

"I have ſometimes thought, that his ſlow and interrupted manner of ſpeaking was to gain time, till he could recollect ſomething which pleaſed him to ſay; for this manner was become habitual; ſo that, hearing him ſpeak, we might imagine he was reading one of his own works.

"When converſing, he frequently mingled Italian phraſes, and quotations from Taſſo, and Arioſto; but he never could forget his French accent. I one day teſtified my aſtoniſhment at the ill treatment he had beſtowed, in his Eſſay on Epic Poetry, on Arioſto, whoſe mind appeared ſo congenial with that of Voltaire. This produced a diſcuſſion, in which it was not difficult to prove, that the author of Orlando Furioſo was a great poet; that he did not deſerve to be treated as a mere jocoſe fantaſtic writer, and that his faults were the faults of his age, and not of his genius. Voltaire promiſed to read Arioſto

again; and, in a new edition of his Eſſay, he has ſpoken of him with more propriety and juſtice.

"He read ſome of my poems, and ſaid ſome very flattering things, particularly of the eulogiums I had written on the king of Pruſſia, Galileo, and Newton. He continued to declaim againſt ſuperſtition, the inquiſition, the court of Rome, the monkiſh orders, &c. and repeated what cardinal Paſſionei ſaid to a traveller, "*It is miraculous that the Church has loſt nothing this year.*"

"I one day went to dine with him, at his new ſeat at Ferney. After dinner, he ſaid,—"I have eaten too much; I ſhall not live to inhabit my new purchaſe. But we muſt enjoy life. I am inclined to gormandize, and ſo was Horace; *trahit ſua quemque voluptas.* The child muſt be rocked till it falls aſleep."

"You perceive he belonged to the Epicurean tribe; though in ſome reſpects he was a Diogenes. His wiſh was to be ſometimes Socrates, at others Ariſtippus. One day, he would ſay he was dying; the next, that he was indebted to Tronchin for life and health, though in the ſame breath he would ridicule phyſic and the phyſician.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE ITALIAN PEASANTRY.

From an unpubliſhed Poem, by Mrs. ROBINSON.

TIME WAS, and mem'ry ſickens to retrace
The tablet fraught with wrongs, when ſeaſons roll'd
O'er the ſmall hut of lowly induſtry
In dim ſucceſſion of eternal gloom;
Though roſy morn upon the eaſtern cliff
Burſt wide her ſilver gates, and ſcatter'd round
A bright ethereal ſhow'r! When nature's breaſt
Unveil'd its fragrance, and its gloomy tints,
Spangl'd by twilight's tears, to weary eyes,
Unbleſs'd with ſweet repoſe! Poor, toil-worn race!
The hardy bloſſoms of a fervid ſoil;—
What was their hapleſs lot? To ſigh, to pant,
To ſcorch and faint, while from the cloudleſs ſky
The noon-tide beam ſhot downward. By their hands
The burning ploughſhare thro' the Tuſcan glebe
Purſued its ſultry way: The ſmoking plains,
Refreſh'd by tepid ſhow'rs, receiv'd the pledge
Of future luxury. The tangling vine,
Nurs'd by their toil, grew fibrous: the brown rind,
Dried by the parching gale, wove cloſe and firm,
Guarded the rich and nect'rous diſtillation.
The tendrils twin'd, to ev'ry point minute
The od'rous bev'rage ſtole, till the ſwoln fruit,
Empurpled by the ſun, the labourers preſt
To yield its luſcious burthen. Yet, for THEM
Did ſummer gild the plain? Did autumn glow?
Did auſtral breezes fan the tepid ſhow'r,
Scarce whiſp'ring as it fell? Did the day's toil
Enſure the night's repoſe?--ſweet recompence,
That well beſits the PEASANT'S guiltleſs toil!
Could THEY, when down the crimſon plains of light
The lord of day retir'd, when ev'ry bird,
The plumy trav'ller of unbounded ſpace,
Claim'd the ſhort hour of reſt, could LABOUR'S ſons
Shake from their freckled brows the ev'ning dew,
And homeward, blitheſomely, return to quaff
The honey'd cup of joy? Could THEY ſuſpire
Health's breezy hour; on THEIR OWN cultur'd plains
Reap the full harveſt, pen their fleecy ſtore;
Or, as the night-miſt gather'd o'er the heath,
Call home their wand'ring herds?—O! *ſuff'ring* CARLE!
When the rich vintage heap'd the lordly board,
Moiſten'd the feaſted lip, or flaſhing foam'd
Within its cryſtal priſon, amber-dyed;
When nectar, thrice diſtill'd by burning gales,
Sated the palate of the pamper'd fool;
What were THY poor rewards?—A niggard boon!
Dealt out with freezing ſcorn, or brutal pride;
A ruſhy pillow, and a mountain hut,
Whoſe ſides of clay, and tempeſt-ſhatter'd roof,
Scarce ſcreen'd thy boſom from the wint'ry blaſt;
(The very DOGS of PRINCES warmer houſed!)
While the long hour, 'till morning's dawn, ſtole on
In ſullen ſadneſs, or in fruitleſs pray'r!

Turn to the marble PALACES of PRIDE,
The velvet hangings and the golden ſhows,
That made their tables groan! Behold their feaſts
Of luſcious fruits, and blood-inflaming ſpice;
Their oily ſyrups of ambroſial flow'rs,
Conſerves, thrice eſſenc'd in Phœnician dews,
Fit for the ſick'ning palate of the wretch

By

By luxury unnerv'd! Beneath his feet,
The poliſh'd pavement muſt be ſprinkl'd o'er
With perfumes of Arabia! From above,
The lattic'd roof, with ſummer flow'rs o'erhung,
'Midſt aromatic ſweets, ſhed cooling airs
On his feaſt-fever'd cheek! On ev'ry ſide,
In ſumptuous colonades of Parian ſtone,
Or glitt'ring granite, or the fibrous earth
Of rich SIENNA's hills; ſlow-breathing flutes,
In dulcet ſtrains, take captive the dull ſenſe
Through the long hour of feaſting; cheating time
With enervating bliſs! O! CONTRAST INFINITE!
Yet WHO, amidſt the mortal myriads,
Moſt labour'd to embelliſh NATURE's plan
Of boundleſs wonders? WHO, with ceaſeleſs toil,
Dug from the beamleſs mazes of the earth
The boaſt of varying climes, from LYBIA's groves
To caves ARMENIAN, guarded by the rocks
Of wild EUPHRATES? Who, but the SONS OF TOIL,
Enrich'd the ſculptur'd dome, reviv'd the ARTS,
Sinking, o'erwhelm'd, amidſt the wrecks of time?
Look round the lofty palaces of PRIDE,
Behold the BREATHING CANVAS, wond'rous proof
Of imitative pow'r! where human forms,
Colours, and ſpace, miraculouſly rang'd,
Drew order out of chaos! where the vaſt
Of bold perception varied hues diſclos'd,
From the rich foliage of embow'ring woods
To mountains, azure capp'd, ſcarce viſible
Amid the duſk of diſtance. Trace the lines
That form the graceful STATUE, Grecian born
From rough-hewn quarries! See the rounding limb,
The modeſt look ſerene! which marks the nymph
Of MEDICEAN fame: proud monument
Of Heav'n-inſtructed GENIUS! thou ſhalt charm
When pomp and pride ſhall mingle in the maſs
Of undiſtinguiſh'd clay, inanimate,
That, having borne its hour of buſy toil,
Shrinks into ſhapeleſs nothing! Dreadful thought!
To mingle with the cold and ſenſeleſs earth;
In ſpells of dull inanity to reſt;
The nobleſt paſſions, and the living pow'rs
Of intellectual light, the SOUL's pure lamp,
All, all extinguiſh'd! Tell me, *Nature's* GOD!
Then what is the warm magic that ſupplies
The ſtrong life-loving flame, which fills the breaſt,
Enliv'ning TIME's ſlow journey? LIBERTY!
If thou art not the impulſe exquiſite,
Where does it dwell? What elſe can teach the wretch
(Lab'ring with mortal ills, diſeaſe and pain,
Deep-wounding poverty preſumptuous ſcorn,
High-creſted arrogance, affection's ſpurn'd,)
To bear the weight of thought, and linger out
This weary taſk of being? Bleſt with THEE,
The PEASANT were as happy as his LORD—
For NATURE knows no difference! Summer ſmiles
For the poor cottager, and ſmiling ſhews
The vegetating ſcene, diffuſing fair
And equal portions for the ſons of earth!
But MAN, PROUD MAN, a bold uſurper, takes
The law of Nature from its deſtin'd courſe,
And faſhions it at pleaſure! Hence we trace
The gloomy annals of receding time
Spotted with gore, and blurr'd by pity's tears,
Where GENIUS, VIRTUE, NATURE's progeny!
Mark'd by th' ETERNAL's hand with ev'ry charm,
Have ſhrunk beneath Oppreſſion!—bow'd the neck
Before the blood-ſtain'd ſhrines of impious fraud,
Flouted by fools, the gilded dregs of earth,
And forc'd to hide the guſhing tear of ſcorn,
Till driv'n to mountain caves, and deſart glooms,
The godlike wonders fled. The FIRST, ſublime,
The darling of his race; majeſtic! grand!
With eyes, whoſe living luſtre beam'd afar
The blaze of intellect, Promethean-touch'd,
And infinitely radiant!——
By his ſide,
Beauteous and mild as MORN's returning STAR,
The maiden, VIRTUE, mov'd! and who can tell
But in ſome hovel low, whoſe ruſhy roof
The barren cliff defends from wint'ry ſtorms,
The godlike pair, ſcorning the din of fools,
(Ambition's clamour, which the deſpot, DEATH,
Awhile obſerves, then, with his iron hand,
Locks in eternal ſilence!) who can tell,
But the proud pair, by REASON's pow'r ſuſtain'd,
Cheriſh a glorious race? STATESMEN and CHIEFS,
POETS, and ſage PHILOSOPHERS, whoſe lore
Might rival ancient Greece, and nobly prove
The *ſolitude of* VIRTUE—WISDOM's SCHOOL!

LINES TO THE RED-BREAST.

LONE ſongſtreſs of the waning year,
The firſt amid the feather'd choir
That warbling many a wild note clear
Attunes the lay to young deſire;

Why ſwells with grief thy little throat?
Why do thy plumes diſorder'd lie?
Say from what cauſe that penſive note
Proceeds, and why that alter'd eye?

Has

Has Fate, beneath the fowler's form,
With cruel aim thy bliſs annoy'd?
Or truant-boy, intent on harm,
With ſavage hand thy young deſtroy'd?

If 'tis thy lot theſe woes to prove,
Thy plaintive ſtrains ſtill let me hear;
For as thou wail'ſt thy injur'd love,
I'll ſoothe thy ſufferings with a tear.

Exeter, Feb. 24, 1800. R. H.

TO A LADY, ON HER DEMAND OF A PROMISED ODE.

AN ode, my dear lady! though ſhort be the word,
So much it imports of high merit,
That Collins and Gray have not left us a third
To ſoar with ſo daring a ſpirit.

The flights of a bard thus are out of the queſtion,
Did rhyme more than reaſon poſſeſs me;
Though as my raſh promiſe politely you reſt on,
I wiſh now Apollo would bleſs me.

Then what ſhould the verſe be? A moment's too long
To puzzle my head with a choice:
For her what ſo fit as the cadence of ſong,
Who rivals the nightingale's voice?

Yet unlike be your ſtrain, and your boſom at eaſe,
Nor aſk the gay world for a ſmile,
While love and content join their efforts to pleaſe,
And hope can ev'n ſorrow beguile!

Yes—quick may you paſs, as my light-tripping meaſure,
O'er the troubles of life's rugged road;
But long be your ſtay in each region of pleaſure,
Where virtue ſhall fix her abode!

Your cares may a huſband's affection repay,
With duty delight may you blend;
And when time ſteals your bloom, and your treſſes are grey,
Still greet him the lover and friend!

Thus, as poets crown all things, your days I would crown.
With ſweet flow'rs that never ſhall fade;
Such I've witneſs'd to charm 'midſt the glare of the town,
And haſte to enjoy in the ſhade.

J. T. R.

ANECDOTES OF EMINENT PERSONS.

[*The intereſting and authentic Article relative to* GENERAL WASHINGTON *will be concluded in our next.*]

ACCOUNT *of the* LIFE *and* LABOURS *of the Celebrated* SPALLANZANI, *being the Tranſlation of an* ELOGE, *delivered by* JEAN SENEBIER, KEEPER *of the* LIBRARY *at* GENEVA, *read to the* SOCIETY *of* NATURAL PHILOSOPHY *and* NATURAL HISTORY *of* GENEVA, *Sept.* 17, 1799.

IN attentively contemplating the aſtoniſhing progreſs of the ſciences, we ſearch with inquietude after thoſe men to whom it is indebted. We preſently behold human vanities upon the theatre; thoſe bright flambeaux expire which appeared to have ſome reality there; and the regret we then experience covers, with a kind of funeral crape, the admiration which before we had ſo grateful a ſenſe of. Such is the ſad impreſſion produced by the death of great men; their loſs diminiſhes the courage which their genius gave to the age in which they lived, by drying up a fountain of light that was poured out for it with ſo much utility; and it robs the world of that which Nature, who reproduces as faſt as ſhe deſtroys, is not always diſpoſed to reſtore. However, if the fruits of genius are few in number, it muſt be acknowledged that their vigorous conſtitution eterniſes their freſhneſs and their flavour; and that their imperiſhable durability recompenſes in ſome degree the poſterity of thoſe who ſaw them grow, for not having had the advantage of gathering them: but thoſe who knew thoſe excellent beings, who have maintained with them the relations of friendſhip and confidence, who were the witneſſes of their thoughts and of their virtues, alas! they can only have the remembrance of the paſt to aggravate their ſufferings!—what did I ſay? whilſt age, in ſilvering their hairs, renders new attachments more difficult to them, they are forced to renounce the ſweets of friendſhip; in the inſtant of life, too, when they conſtitute all its happineſs. Sentiments thus painful, dictate to me this hiſtorical Memoir on my friend SPALLANZANI, whom I tenderly cheriſhed during twenty-five years, and whom I ſhall regret to the end of my exiſtence. Oh! my reſpectable friend! thou haſt no need of an eulogium, which would be below thy merit, and which thy modeſty would reject; thy name alone will always be one to thee; thy works have already publiſhed it throughout the earth, they will repeat it through all ages, and for thee, thou ſhalt ſtill honour in this,

all

all thoſe enlightened virtuous ſouls who have had the felicity to be united to thine!

LAZARUS SPALLANZANI was born at Scandiano, in the department of Croſtolo (in the Ciſalpine Republic), the 10th of January 1729; he was ſon of Jean Nicholas Spallanzani, an eſteemed juriſconſult; and of Lucia Zugliani; he commenced his ſtudies in his own country, and, at the age of fifteen years went to Reggio de Modena in order to continue them. The Jeſuits, who inſtructed him in the belles-lettres, and the Dominicans, who heard of his progreſs, were deſirous of attaching him to them; but his paſſion for extending his knowledge led him to Bologna, where his relation Laura Baſſi, that woman juſtly celebrated for her genius, her eloquence, and her ſkill in natural philoſophy and the mathematics, was one of the moſt illuſtrious profeſſors of the Inſtitute and of Italy. Under the direction of this enlightened guide, he learnt to prefer the ſtudy of nature to that of her commentators, and to judge of the value of the commentary by its reſemblance to the original: he inſtantly availed himſelf of the wiſdom of that lady's counſels, and was not long before he experienced the happy effects of it. How agreeable it is to ſee him in 1765 painting his gratitude for his inſtructor, to whom he dedicated a Latin diſſertation at that time, in which he mentions the applauſes that Laura Baſſi received at Modena, when ſhe entered the auditory of her pupil, then become profeſſor. The taſte of SPALLANZANI for philoſophy was not excluſive: he already thought, like all great men, that the ſtudy of antiquity and the belles lettres was indiſpenſible to give to ideas that clearneſs, to expreſſions that accuracy, and to reaſonings that connexion, without which the fineſt thoughts become barren. He ſtudied his own language with care; and perfected himſelf in the Latin tongue, but above all he attached himſelf to the Greek and the French. Homer, Demoſthenes, St. Baſil, were his favourite authors. I have as often heard him recite paſſages from Homer and Virgil, as from Arioſto and Taſſo. SPALLANZANI applied himſelf to juriſprudence at the inſtance of a father whom he tenderly loved: he was upon the point of receiving the degree of doctor of civil law, when Anthony Valliſneri, profeſſor of natural hiſtory at Padua, perſuaded him to renounce this vocation, by promiſing to obtain the conſent of his father, who was ſenſibly touched by his ſon's devotion to his will, and who thereby left him at liberty to follow his own inclinations. From that moment he gave himſelf up with more ardour than ever to the ſtudy of mathematics, continuing that alſo of the living and dead languages.

SPALLANZANI was preſently known all over Italy, and his own country was the firſt to do homage to his talents. The univerſity of Reggio, in 1754, choſe him to be profeſſor in logic, metaphyſics, and Greek. He taught there for ten years; and during that period conſecrated all the time he could ſpare from his leſſons to the obſervation of nature. Now and then an accidental diſcovery would increaſe his paſſion for natural hiſtory, which always augmented by new ſucceſſes. His obſervations upon the animalculæ of infuſions fixed the attention of Haller and of Bonnet; the latter of whom aſſiſted him in his glorious career, and thenceforth diſtinguiſhed him as one of the learned interpreters of nature.

In 1760 SPALLANZANI was called to the univerſity of Modena; and although his intereſt would have made him accept the advantageous offers of the univerſity of Coimbra, of Parma, and of Ceſena; yet his patriotiſm and his attachment to his family confined his ſervices to his own country. The ſame conſiderations engaged him to refuſe the propoſitions made him by the academy of Peterſburg ſome years after. He remained at Modena till the year 1768, and he ſaw raiſed by his care a generation of men conſtituting at this time the glory of Italy. Among them may be counted *Venturi*, profeſſor of natural philoſophy at Modena; *Belloni*, biſhop of Carpi; *Luccheſini*, ambaſſador of the late king of Pruſſia; and the poet *Angelo Mazzo* of Parma.

During his reſidence at Modena, SPALLANZANI publiſhed, in 1765, *Saggio di Oſſervazioni Microſcopiche concernente il Siſtema di Needham e Buffon.* He therein eſtabliſhes the *animality* of what had been called, but not generally aſſented to as, microſcopic animalculæ, by the moſt ingenious, and at the ſame time ſolid, experiments; he ſent this work to Bonnet, who formed his opinion of the author accordingly, and who lived to ſee the accompliſhment of the prophecy he drew from it. From that moment, the moſt intimate acquaintance was formed between them, and it laſted during their lives, of which it conſtituted the chief happineſs. In the ſame year SPALLANZANI publiſhed a diſſertation truly original: *De Lapidibus ab Aqua reſilientibus*; in that work he proves, by ſatisfactory experiments, contrary to the commonly received opinion, that the ducks and

and drakes (as they are called) are not produced by the elaſticity of the water, but by the natural effect of the change of direction which the ſtone experiences in its movement, after the water has been ſtruck by it, and that it has been carried over the bend or hollow of the cup formed by the concuſſion.

In 1768 he prepared the philoſophers for the ſurpriſing diſcoveries he was about to offer them throughout his life, in publiſhing his *Prodromo di un Opera da Imprimerſi ſopra le Riproduzioni Animali*. He therein lays down the plan of a work which he was anxious to get up on this important ſubject; but this ſimple proſpectus contains more real knowledge than all the books which had appeared, becauſe it taught the method that ought to be followed in this dark reſearch, and contained many unexpected facts; ſuch as the preexiſtence of tadpoles at the fecundation, in many ſpecies of toads and frogs; the reproduction of the head cut off from ſnails, which he had already communicated to Bonnet, in 1766, and which was diſputed for ſome time, in ſpite of the repeated confirmation of this phenomenon by Heriſſant and Lavoiſier. He demonſtrated it again afterwards in the *Memorie della Societa Italiana*; as alſo the renewal of the tail, the limbs, and even the jaws, taken from the aquatic ſalamander. Theſe facts continue to aſtoniſh even at this day, when they are thought of, notwithſtanding every one has had the opportunity of familiariſing himſelf with them: and we hardly know which we ought moſt to admire, the expertneſs of SPALLANZANI in affording ſuch deciſive proofs, or his boldneſs in ſearching after them, and ſeizing them. We have to regret that the project of his great undertaking is not realized, but various circumſtances prevented him from giving way to the ſolicitations of his friends for its accompliſhment. I ſhould ſuſpect that he deſpaired of throwing upon every part of it all the light which at firſt he thought he might be able; and that he found it prudent to mature his ideas by new meditations: this, perhaps, may have been as powerful a cauſe, as that other calls and occupations, perpetually accumulating, ſhould not have allowed him to purſue it as he had intended. He has always laid nature open to full view, and the thinneſt veil darkened her till he ſucceeded in removing it altogether.

The phyſiology of Haller that SPALLANZANI ſtudied, fixed his attention upon the circulation of the blood, in which he diſcovered ſeveral remarkable phenomena. He publiſhed, in 1768, a ſmall tract: *Dell' Azione del Cuore ne' Vaſi Sanguigni nuove Oſſervazioni*, and he reprinted it in 1773 with three new diſſertations, *De' Fenomeni della Circolazione oſſervata nel' Giro univerſali de' Vaſi*; *de' Fenomeni della Circolazione Languente*; *de' Moti del Sangue indepedente del Azione del Cuore e del Pulſare delle Arterie*. This work, but little known, contains a ſeries of obſervations and experiments, of the moſt ingenious and delicate nature, upon a ſubject of which the ſurface only is known. This work merits the attention of thoſe who are intereſted in the progreſs of phyſiology.

When the univerſity of Padua was reeſtabliſhed upon a larger ſcale, the empreſs Maria Thereſa directed the Count de *Firmian* to invite him to fill a chair, as profeſſor of natural hiſtory; his great reputation rendered him eligible for this diſtinction, ſolicited by many celebrated men, and he merited it by his ſucceſs, and by the crowd of ſtudents who thronged to his leſſons. Only great men make excellent maſters, becauſe their ideas are the moſt perſpicuous, the moſt extenſive, and beſt connected.

SPALLANZANI united a vaſt extent of knowledge to a fine genius; a method ſimple, but rigorous in its nature, and he connected what he knew to principles firmly eſtabliſhed. His ardent love of truth made him diſcuſs, with the utmoſt care, the theories which prevailed; to ſound their ſolidity, and diſcover their weak ſides. The great art which he had acquired, of interpreting nature by herſelf, diffuſed ſuch a light over his leſſons as made every thing perſpicuous that was capable of affording inſtruction. An eloquence at once plain and lively animated his diſcourſe; the purity and elegance of his ſtyle charmed all who heard it: in ſhort, it was known that he always occupied himſelf about the means of rendering his leſſons uſeful, which he prepared a year beforehand. They became always new and engaging, by his new obſervations, and by the enlarged views that his meditations preſented to him. The learned perſons who attended his lectures were pleaſed to become his ſcholars, in order to know better what they already knew, and to learn that which otherwiſe they would perhaps never have known.

In arriving at the univerſity, SPALLANZANI took the *Contemplation de la Nature* of Bonnet for the text of his leſſons: he filled up the vacancies in it, he unfolded the ideas, and confirmed the theories by his experiments. He believed with reaſon, that

that the book which inſpired him with the love of natural hiſtory by reading it, was the moſt proper to give birth to it in the minds of his diſciples.

He tranſlated it into Italian and enriched it with notes; he added a preface to it, wherein he pointed out the ſubjects of the vegetable and animal œconomy, which in an eſpecial manner deſerved the attention of his pupils: and ſometimes pointing out to them the means of ſucceeding in their reſearches. It was thus he at firſt devoted himſelf to the pleaſing employment of inſtructor of his countrymen, and that he became the model of thoſe who were deſirous of inſtructing uſefully. He publiſhed the firſt volume of his tranſlation in 1769, and the ſecond in 1770.

The connexion of SPALLANZANI with Bonnet had an influence upon his genius, which bent to the ſevere method of the philoſopher of Geneva. He prided himſelf in being his pupil, and he unceaſingly meditated upon his admirable writings; and thus it was that he became deſirous of ſeeking in nature for the proofs of Bonnet's opinion upon the generation of organized bodies, and that this charming ſubject fixed his attention for a long time.

He publiſhed, in 1776, the two firſt volumes of his *Opuſcoli di Fiſica Animale e Vegetabile*: they are the explanation of a part of the Microſcopic Obſervations, which had already appeared.

If the art to obſerve be the moſt difficult, it is nevertheleſs the moſt neceſſary of all the arts; but it ſuppoſes every quality, every talent: and further, though each believes himſelf more or leſs conſummate therein, yet it is obvious that only great men have exerciſed it in a diſtinguiſhed manner. Genius alone fixes the objects worthy of regard; that alone directs the ſenſes to the obſcurities which it is neceſſary to diſſipate; it watches over them to prevent error; it animates them to follow by the ſcent, as it were, that which they have but a diſtant view of: it takes off the veil which covers what we are looking after; it ſupports the patience which waits the moment for gratifying the ſight in the midſt of obſtacles multiplying one upon another: in ſhort, it is genius that concentrates the attention upon an object, which communicates that energy to him for imagining, that ſagacity for diſcovering, that promptneſs for perceiving, without which we ſee only one ſide of truth, when we do not happen to let it eſcape altogether. But this is not all; for after nature has been read with preciſion, it is neceſſary to interpret her with fidelity; to analyſe by the thought the phenomena anatomiſed by the ſenſes; to conſider of the ſpecies by obſerving the individual, and to anticipate the general propoſitions by conſidering the unconnected facts. Here, prudence and circumſpection will not always ſecure us againſt error, if an ardent love for the truth does not aſſay obſervations and their conſequences in its crucible, and thereby reduce every thing to *ſcoriæ* which is not truth.

Such was SPALLANZANI in all his reſearches; ſuch we ſee him in all his writings. Occupied by the great phenomenon of generation, he examined the opinion of Needham to demonſtrate its want of foundation: the latter, not ſatisfied with the microſcopic obſervations of SPALLANZANI, which weakened the imagined vegetative force to put the matter in motion, challenged the profeſſor of Reggio to a reperuſal of what he had written; but he proved to the other, that we in common practice always ſee that which has been *well obſerved*, but that we never again ſee that which we have been contented with *imagining we ſaw*.

I make no remark on the ſevere logic and amiable politeneſs of SPALLANZANI in his refutation, or the art with which he demonſtrates to Needham the cauſes of his error; but it will always be underſtood with pleaſure, that the animalculæ of infuſions are produced by germs, that there are ſome of them which defy, like certain eggs and ſeeds, the moſt exceſſive cold, as well as the heat of boiling water. On this occaſion he treats on the influence of cold upon animals, and proves that the lethargic numbneſs of ſome, during winter, does not depend upon the impreſſion the blood may receive from it, ſince a frog, deprived of his blood, becomes lethargic when he is reduced to the ſame cold ſtate by an immerſion in ice, and ſwims as before when reſtored to warmth. In the ſame manner, he ſhews that odours, various liquors, the vacuum, act upon animalculæ as upon other animals, that they are oviparous viviparous, and hermaphrodite. Thus, in running over theſe diſtant regions of nature with this illuſtrious traveller, we are always meeting with new facts, profound remarks, precious details, and ſome curious anecdotes; in ſhort, an univerſal hiſtory of thoſe beings which are the moſt numerous of the globe, although their exiſtence is ſcarcely ſuſpected, and whoſe organization is in many reſpects different from that of known animals.

The ſecond volume of this work is a new voyage into the moſt unknown parts; a ſub-

a ſublime peneil had already painted it, but the picture was not done after nature. SPALLANZANI here gives a hiſtory of the ſpermatic animalculæ, which the eloquent hiſtorian, above alluded to, always confounds with the animalculæ of infuſions. We cannot but admire the modeſt diffidence of this new demonſtrator, ſtruggling againſt his own opinion and the authority of Buffon, and he appears to admit with repugnance the reſults of his multiplied and in a thouſand ways varied obſervations, which expoſe the feebleneſs of the ſyſtem of organic moleculæ.

SPALLANZANI afterwards deſcribes the volvox and the ſlow-moving animalculæ (*rotifère* and *tardigrade*) thoſe coloſſuſes of the microſcopic world, ſo ſingular by their figure and organization, but more ſingular ſtill by their faculty of reſuming life, after a total ſuſpence of all the apparent acts of it during many years.

I do not here ſpeak of the experiments of SPALLANZANI on the death of animals in cloſe veſſels, becauſe he took up the ſubject again; and enlarged and exemplified it by the new lights of chemiſtry; but this collection he concludes with another on the hiſtory of vegetable mould growing on the ſurface of liquors and moiſt ſubſtances, the ſeeds of which he ſhews to float in the air; and he remarks that theſe microſcopic champignons or muſhrooms diſtinguiſh themſelves from other plants by their tendency to grow in all directions, without conforming to the almoſt univerſal law of perpendicularity of ſtalk to the ground.

SPALLANZANI was placed at the head of the univerſity's cabinet of natural hiſtory, but he was little more than titular depoſitary of a treaſure which no longer exiſted. He laid the foundations however for its renewal, and, by his care, it is become one of the moſt precious and uſeful. He enriched it through his repeated travels by land and ſea, in Europe, in Aſia, acroſs the Apennines, the Alps, the Krapacks, at the bottom of mines, on the top of volcanoes, at the mouth of craters: ſupported by his ardent paſſion in the midſt of perils, he preſerved the *ſang-froid* of the philoſopher to contemplate theſe wonders, and the piercing eye of an obſerver to ſtudy them. It is thus that he always diſtinguiſhed the proper objects for improving ſcience by favouring inſtruction; it is thus that he filled this depoſitary with treaſures, that all the gold in the world could not have obtained, becauſe gold never ſupplies the genius and the diſcernment of the enlightened naturaliſt.

In 1779 SPALLANZANI ran over Switzerland and the Griſons; he then went to Geneva, where he ſpent a month with his friends, who admired him the more in his converſations after having admired him in his writings. I have ſeen him enjoy the pleaſure he afforded to Trembley, Bonnet, and Deſauſſure; his feeling ſoul came to meet that of theſe great men; he unravelled the thread of his vaſt thoughts, and animated himſelf by reflecting on the grand views they gave birth to. It would be highly uſeful to recal theſe friendly converſations, not only for the honor of thoſe who held them, but alſo for the inſtruction of poſterity. But it will be always important to know that the geniuſes of this great caſt reliſh the ſweets of friendſhip, and experience as great joy in diſcloſing their hearts as in diſcovering the ſecrets of nature. Cruel remembrance! theſe illuſtrious men, who have been the ornaments of their age, by their knowledge, their diſcoveries and their virtues; who have accompliſhed the happineſs of their friends by their indulgence, their ſenſibility, their inſtructions, and their examples; all theſe immortal men are now dead; and have left, to thoſe who have loved and admired them, only the deſpair of ſeeing them replaced, and the painful conſolation of having been cheriſhed by them. SPALLANZANI returned to Pavia, and publiſhed, in 1780, two new volumes of his *Diſſertazione di Fiſica Animale e Vegetabile*. He therein reveals the ſecrets of the interpretation of two very obſcure phenomena, concerning the vegetable and animal œconomy.

Some experiments made by SPALLANZANI upon *digeſtion*, for his leſſons, engaged him to ſtudy this dark operation; he repeated Reaumur's experiments upon the gallinaceous birds; and he obſerved that the trituration, which is in this caſe an aid to digeſtion, could not however be a very powerful means. He ſaw that the gizzard of thoſe birds which pulveriſe the ſtones of fruit to pieces, as if done with needles or other ſharp-pointed inſtruments, did not digeſt the powder ſo formed: that it was neceſſary it ſhould undergo a new operation in the ſtomach, before it could become fit chyle for affording the elements of the blood and other humours. He eſtabliſhed the point that the digeſtion was performed in the ſtomach of numerous animals, by the powerful action of a juice which diſſolves the aliments; and to render his demonſtration the more convincing, he had the courage to make ſeveral experiments on himſelf which might have proved fatal,

and

and had the addreſs to complete his proofs by artificial digeſtions, made in glaſſes upon the table, by mixing the chewed aliments with the gaſtric juice of animals, which he knew how to extract from their ſtomachs. But this book, ſo original by the multitude of experiments and curious obſervations which it contains, is ſtill more worthy of attention by the philoſophic ſpirit which detected it.

This ſubject is one of the moſt difficult in phyſiology; the obſerver is always compelled to act and to look with darkneſs around him; he is obliged to manage the animal with care, to avoid the derangement of his operations; and when he has laboriouſly completed his experiments, it is neceſſary that he ſhould well diſtinguiſh the conſequences, ſometimes erroneous, which may be drawn from thoſe of obſervation, which never deceive when they are immediate. SPALLANZANI, in this work, is truly a fine ſpectacle; ſcrupulouſly analyſing the facts in order to diſcover their cauſes with certainty; inventing happy reſources for ſurmounting the obſtacles which renew themſelves; comparing nature with his experiments, to judge of them; catching hold in his obſervations of every thing that is eſſential in them; meaſuring their ſolidity by the augmentation or diminution of ſuppoſed cauſes; drawing the beſt-founded concluſions, and rejecting the moſt plauſible hypotheſes; modeſtly expoſing the errors of thoſe who have gone before him, and employing analogy with that wiſe circumſpection which inſpires confidence in an inſtrument at once ſo dangerous and ſo uſeful. But let it be known, SPALLANZANI had a capacity in particular for diſcovering the truth: while the greater part of obſervators ſcarcely ever attain it, and then, after having deſcribed around them a circuitous trace; he runs upon it by a ſtraight line, and poſſeſſes himſelf of it ſo as that it cannot eſcape him.

This work put John Hunter out of humour; I know not the cauſe, but he publiſhed, in 1785, *Some Obſervations upon Digeſtion*, wherein he threw out ſome bitter ſarcaſms againſt SPALLANZANI, who took ample revenge by publiſhing this work in Italian, and addreſſing to *Caldani* in 1788: *Una Lettera Apologetica in Riſpoſta alle Oſſervazione del Signor Giovanni Hunter*. He expoſes with moderation, but with an irreſiſtible logic, the overſights of the Engliſh phyſiologiſt, and points out his errors in a manner which left him no hope of a reply.

The ſecond volume treats of the generation of animals and plants. SPALLANZANI proves, by experiments, as ſatisfactory as they are ſurpriſing, the pre-exiſtence of germs to fecundation; he ſhews the exiſtence of tadpoles in the females of five different ſpecies of frogs, in toads, and in ſalamanders, before their fecundation: he recounts the ſucceſs of ſome artificial fecundations upon the tadpoles of thoſe five ſpecies, and even upon a quadruped. He in the ſame manner ſhews the ſeed in the flowers before the emiſſion of their farina, and, by a ſubtile anatomy, of which one can hardly form an idea, he exhibits to the eye in the flower of the *ſpartium junceum*, the ſiliqua, its ſeeds, with their lobes, and the embryo plant; he purſues them in their expanſion before and after fecundation, and leaves not a doubt, but that the ſeeds and the pericarpia exiſted long before the bloſſoming of the buds, and conſequently a long time before they could have been fecundated. He has repeated theſe obſervations upon various ſpecies of plants with the ſame reſults; in ſhort, he has raiſed the individuals of plants with female flowers which have borne fecundated ſeeds, although they were out of the reach even of ſuſpicion of a communication with the farina of the male flowers. Such is the ſeries of ſurpriſing phenomena SPALLANZANI adds to the hiſtory of nature. I will leave the mind to repoſe a moment upon theſe fine diſcoveries, in order to occupy myſelf more particularly with the great man to whom we owe them.

SPALLANZANI, according to cuſtom, availed himſelf of the academical vacation of 1781, to make a journey, the object of which was to add to the cabinet of Pavia. He ſet out in the month of July for Marſeilles, where he commenced a new hiſtory of the ſea, which had preſented him with a crowd of novel and curious facts upon numerous genera of the inhabitants of the ocean. He went likewiſe to Finale, to Genoa, to Maſſa, and to Carrara, to obſerve the quarries of marble ſo famous with the ſtatuaries; he returned to Spezzia, and thence brought to Pavia an immenſe harveſt of fiſhes cruſtaceous and teſtaceous, which he depoſited in that cabinet of which his voyages and travels had rendered him ſo worthy to be the guardian. He viſited in the ſame view, and with the ſame ſucceſs, the coaſts of Iſtria, in 1782; the Apennine Mountains in 1783, where he noticed the terrible hurricanes, and the ſurpriſing vapours which rendered that year ſo famous in meteorology. The cabinet of Pavia thus every year ſaw its riches increaſe; and in the

ſame proportion it became the object of ſtrangers' admiration; but every one admired ſtill more the immenſe labour of SPALLANZANI, who had collected every part of it.

The Emperor Joſeph knew this when he came into Lombardy; he deſired to have a converſation with SPALLANZANI, and his majeſty expreſſed his approbation, by preſenting him with his medal in gold.

The univerſity of Padua offered to SPALLANZANI, in 1785, the chair of natural hiſtory, which the death of *Anthony Valliſneri* had left vacant, promiſing him more conſiderable advantages than thoſe which he enjoyed at Pavia; but the archduke doubled his penſion, and allowed him to accompany to Conſtantinople the Chevalier Zuliani, who had juſt been nominated ambaſſador from the republic of Venice.

He left this city the 21ſt of Auguſt; and during his voyage made ſeveral obſervations upon the marine productions he met with in thoſe climates, as well as upon the meteorological events of every day, among which he had the advantage of beholding a ſpecies of water-ſpout. He touched at ſeveral iſlands in the Archipelago, which he examined, and went aſhore at Troy to viſit the places ſung by the poet whom he preferred to all others; and in treading upon that ground ſo anciently famous, he made ſome geological obſervations truly original. One may judge before hand of the intereſt we ſhall feel in reading the Voyage of SPALLANZANI, by ſome memoirs which have appeared in the *Memorie della Societa Italiana* upon the water-ſpouts at ſea, the ſtroke of the torpedo, divers marine productions, and the iſland of Cytherea, where he diſcovered a mountain compoſed of various ſpecies of foſſils. SPALLANZANI arrived at Conſtantinople the 11th of October, and remained there eleven months: he muſt have been greatly out of his element in that country of ignorance and ſuperſtition, if he had not had nature to ſtudy, and Zuliani to hear him. The phyſical and moral phenomena of this country, quite new to him, fixed his attention; he ſtrayed over the borders of the two ſeas, and climbed up the neighbouring hills; he viſited the iſland of *Chalki*, where he made known to the Turks a mine of copper, the exiſtence of which they never ſo much as ſuſpected. He went to the *Principi* Iſland, at a few miles diſtant from Conſtantinople, where he diſcovered an iron mine equally unthought of by the Turks. He returned to Europe loaded with ſpoils from the Eaſt, compoſed of the creatures of the three kingdoms, peculiar to thoſe regions: after having been uſeful to the Orientals, who were incapable of appreciating his merit, or rather of imagining he could have any; he ſet out on his return for Italy the 16th of Auguſt, 1786.

A journey by ſea was in every reſpect the moſt ſafe, and the moſt commodious; but SPALLANZANI conſidered the dangers and the inconveniencies of the road as nothing when employed in any beneficial purſuit; he braved all the perils of thoſe deſert regions, where there is no police, no ſecurity. When he arrived at Bucharеſt, he was retained there during nine days by the celebrated and unhappy *Mauroceni*, hoſpodar of Wallachia. This prince, the friend of ſcience, received him with diſtinction, preſented him with many of the rarities of his country, and furniſhed him with horſes for travelling, and alſo gave him an eſcort of 30 troopers throughout the whole extent of his dominions. SPALLANZANI paſſed by Hermanſtadt in Tranſylvania, and arrived at Vienna the 7th of December, after having viewed the numerous mines of Tranſylvania, of Hungary and of Germany, which lay in the neighbourhood of his route. SPALLANZANI remained five days in this capital of Auſtria; he had two very long audiences with the emperor Joſeph II.; was well received by the higheſt nobility in that metropolis, and viſited by the men of letters. At length arrived at Pavia; the ſtudents came to meet him out of the gates of the city, and accompanied him home, manifeſting their joy all the way by repeated ſhouts. Their great deſire to hear him, drew him almoſt immediately to the auditory, where they forced him to aſcend the chair from which he had been accuſtomed to deliver his lectures to them. SPALLANZANI, affected by this ſcene, teſtified with eloquence his gratitude and attachment;—friendly wiſhes, cries of joy, clapping of hands, recommenced with more force, and he was obliged to requeſt them to deſiſt, and allow him to take in his houſe that repoſe which was more neceſſary than ever. He had in the courſe of this year above 500 ſtudents.

SPALLANZANI had acquired glory enough to merit the attacks of envy; but his diſcoveries were too new, too original, too ſolid to be diſputed, envy itſelf was therefore forced to admire him; but that unworthy paſſion, being tired out by the increaſing reputation of that great man, watched the moment to prove that it had not forgotten him. Envy and malignity

lignity then called in queſtion his uprightneſs in the adminiſtration of the cabinet of Pavia; the whole of which was the fruit of his own labours; but the darts aimed at his honour, only made it ſhine with new luſtre. The integrity of SPALLANZANI appeared even more pure, after the juridical examination of the tribunals. But let us ſtop here, SPALLANZANI had the fortitude to forget this event which had torn his heart to pieces; the greater part of his enemies acknowledged their miſtake, abjured their hatred, and did not deſpair of regaining his friendſhip.

The cabinet of Pavia was always the object of SPALLANZANI's thoughts; amidſt the numerous rarities which he had placed there, he only ſaw thoſe that were wanting. Struck with its deficiency in volcanic matters, which had neither ſeries nor order, and conſequently excited little intereſt, being a mute article with reſpect to inſtruction, (although Italy was the theatre where the fires of volcanoes had for ſo many ages exerciſed their deſolating powers); he took the reſolution, with which his talents, his courage, and his zeal, inſpired him. He was deſirous to inſtruct his pupils, his nation, himſelf, concerning the phenomena ſo ſtriking, and yet ſo little known, and to collect the documents of their hiſtory in the places where they have always been the terror of thoſe who ſurrounded them, and where they have been uſeleſsly the ſubject of the obſervations of the philoſopher. He therefore prepared himſelf for this great enterprize by deep ſtudies. He ſet out for Naples, in the ſummer of 1788, and aſcended mount Veſuvius; he looked attentively into its crater, examined and made notes in his books, and embarked for the Lipari iſlands. He diſſected, as it were, the uninhabited volcanoes, with the exactneſs of a naturaliſt anatomizing a butterfly, and the intrepidity of a warrior defying the moſt imminent dangers. It was then that he had the boldneſs, like our countryman Deluc, to walk over that ſulphurous cruſt, cleft with chinks, trembling, ſmoking, burning, and ſometimes treacherouſly covering the hearth of the volcano. He paſſed into Sicily, where he climbed up to Etna, and coaſted its immenſe crater. His curioſity not being exhauſted, he would collect around him, and have in his mind all the ſingular phenomena that Sicily contained; he examined the ſtones and the mountains, and diſcovered many new marine animals; he approached Scylla and Charybdis, and in a boat croſſed the frothy billows of thoſe deadly rocks, celebrated for ſo many ſhipwrecks, and ſo often ſung by the poets; but in the very midſt of their frightful waves, he diſcovered the cauſe of their fury. It was thus, that at the age of 60, he picked up thoſe numberleſs anecdotes which fill his Voyages in the two Sicilies; and that he compared the deſcription which Homer, Pindar, Virgil, Diodorus Siculus, and Strabo, have given of theſe ever famous places, with that which he made himſelf. In this manner he ſhewed the connection of ancient literature with natural hiſtory, as Citizen Millin has done in his Mineralogy of Homer.

We find in the Voyages of SPALLANZANI a new volcanology; he therein teaches the way to meaſure the intenſity of the fire of volcanoes, to glance at the cauſes, to touch almoſt, in the analyſis which he makes of the lava, that particular gas which reſembling a powerful lever, tears from the bowels of the earth, and raiſes up to the top of Etna, thoſe torrents of ſtone in fuſion which it diſgorges; to ſurvey the nature of thoſe pumice-ſtones, which he has ſince explained in his artificial pumice ſtones. But here let me ſtop. I wiſh to ſpeak of the fires of Barigazzo and of various other places, ſome of which burnt ſtill unknown, but of which the cauſe is aſcertained by the carbonic hydrogene gas which enflames it. Let us not forget to mention, that he knew how to render theſe fires uſeful in the making of lime. He was greatly ſurpriz d when I informed him, ſome years after the publication of his work, that Kæmpfer in his *Amœnitates exoticæ*, deſcribed the ſame fires, that he had ſeen at *Beku* in Perſia, and that they employed them in the ſame manner. SPALLANZANI concludes this charming work, with ſome intereſting inquiries into the nature of ſwallows, their mild diſpoſitions, rapid flight, ſuggeſting that an advantage might be drawn from them in the way of aerial poſt: their migrations determined by the temperature of the air, and the birth of inſects it occaſions: in ſhort, he diſcuſſes the famous problem of their remaining benumbed during winter; and proves, that artificial cold, much greater than that ever naturally felt in our climates, does not render theſe birds lethargic. He next ſpeaks of a ſpecies of owl, hitherto very ill deſcribed; and laſtly, of eels and their generation, which is a problem ſtill in ſome meaſure to be ſolved; but he carries it on by his inquiries to that ſtep which alone remains to be made for obtaining a complete ſolution; or to get over it eaſily by a ſmall number of obſervations in thoſe times

times and places pointed out, but which the academical occupations of SPALLANZANI forced him to give up to others.

SPALLANZANI followed the progreſs of the French chemiſtry with much ſatisfaction, nor was he long before he adopted it; it was calculated for a juſt conception like his, delighting to give an account of every phenomenon he obſerved. The ſolidity of principles in this new doctrine, the preciſion in its way of proceeding, the elegance of its interpretation, the generality of its conſequences, preſently replaced in his mind the heſitations and the obſcurities of the ancient chemiſtry; and his heart anticipated with pleaſure the triumphs that it was about to obtain. I cannot but call to mind that, when Gottling had publiſhed his Experiments upon the Combuſtion of Phoſphorus in Azote, I wrote the reſults of them to SPALLANZANI, and my doubts upon their truth; he was at firſt ſurprized; but, as his favourite ideas had been attacked, he was deſirous of putting to the proof, the temper of the darts aimed at them; he therefore publiſhed in the 5th year of the Republic, his *Chemico eſame degli eſperimente del Signore Gottling, profeſſore a Iena*, where he refuted the concluſions of this chemiſt, by wholly over-turning the facts which had given riſe to them.

In 1791, SPALLANZANI publiſhed a letter addreſſed to profeſſor Fortis, upon the Pennet Hydroſcope; he there relates the experiments which he had directed to be made for aſcertaining the degree of confidence which might be allowed to the ſingular talents of this man; but he ingenuouſly confeſſes, that he is not decided upon the reality of the phenomenon.

SPALLANZANI has often diſcovered that which might have been deemed impoſſible. In the 2d year of the Republic he made a diſcovery of this nature, which he publiſhed in his *Lettere ſopra il ſoſpetto d'un nuovo ſenſo nei Pipiſtrelli*; we therein learn that the bats, if blinded, act in every reſpect with the ſame preciſion as thoſe which have their eyes; that they in the ſame manner avoid the moſt trifling obſtacles, and that they know where to fix themſelves on ceaſing their flight. Theſe extraordinary experiments were confirmed by ſeveral natural philoſophers, and gave occaſion to ſuſpect a new ſenſe in theſe birds, becauſe SPALLANZANI thought he had evinced by the way of excluſion, that the other ſenſes could not ſupply the deficiency of that ſight which he had deprived them of; but I know that the anatomical details of profeſſor Jurine, upon the organ of hearing in this ſingular bird, made him incline afterwards towards the idea, that the ſenſe of hearing might in this caſe ſupply that of ſight, as in all thoſe where the bats are in the dark.

SPALLANZANI concluded his literary career for the public, by a letter addreſſed to the celebrated Giobert; *Sopra la piante chiuſe ne' vaſi dentro l'aqua e l'aria, eſpoſte a l' immediàta lume ſolare e a l'ombra.* It is a misfortune for this part of the ſcience, that his death has deprived us of the diſcoveries he was about to make in it.

Theſe numerous works, printed and applauded, did not however contain all the ſeries of SPALLANZANI's labours. He had been occupied a conſiderable time upon the phenomena of reſpiration; their reſemblances and differences in a great number of ſpecies of animals; and he was buſily employed in reducing to order his reſearches upon this ſubject, which will aſtoniſh by the multitude of unforeſeen and unexpected facts. He has left a precious collection of experiments and new obſervations upon animal reproductions, upon ſponges, the nature of which he determines, and upon a thouſand intereſting phenomena which he knew how to draw out of obſcurity. He had almoſt finiſhed his Voyage to Conſtantinople, and had amaſſed conſiderable materials for a Hiſtory of the Sea. This univerſal man ſaw nothing, heard nothing, uſeleſsly; and his thought, as rapid as his ſenſations, and as juſt as his perceptions were faithful, penetrated in an inſtant every thing which could produce it.

What idea ſhall we at preſent form of this philoſophic naturaliſt? There are men for whom the unanimous judgment of their cotemporaries becomes that of poſterity; the print of genius engraved upon their thoughts, is a ſeal of immortality, which ſtrikes all eyes, which defies envy, and which will be remarked in every age.

If we judge SPALLANZANI by the number of his works and the variety of their objects, ſomething immenſe ariſes in the mind. A man who ſhould be merely erudite, might compile volumes upon volumes without having had one original thought; but a naturaliſt who would paint nature after herſelf, and diſcover her ſecrets, walk in the midſt of darkneſs which his genius alone can enlighten, is forced to ſeek his road, to follow it by the compaſs, to clear it, and thereby force the day-light into it. He ſtands alone againſt a hoſt of obſtacles renewing themſelves, and conſpiring to deceive him; he would be always wandering round

round about truth, if his mind were not exerciſed by much ſtudy, ſupported by the imagination, and directed by judgment.

If we would judge SPALLANZANI by the objects which have occupied him, that would be the moſt important, and at the ſame time the moſt difficult way: the generation of animals and of plants, the circulation of the blood, the digeſtion, the reſpiration; the ſpermatic animalculæ, thoſe of infuſions; mineralogy, volcanoes, combuſtion, the deſcription of many unknown animals, ſhoals of cruſtaceous and teſtaceous fiſhes; the ſolution of ſeveral phyſical and chemical problems, all deſiderata till his time. A man may in the courſe of ſome years form a hiſtory of any particular object without poſſeſſing very diſtinguiſhed talents; but to treat on ſo many obſcure ſubjects in an original manner, to tear off ſo many veils, to diſcover ſo many truths, is to announce an extraordinary energy, and the employment of means which are by no means common. Great men produce ſuch numerous and fine works, becauſe all their hours are marked by great ideas, and becauſe all their thoughts are emiſſions of light which throw a brightneſs over every part of the objects they contemplate, and becauſe all their thoughts are rays which penetrate them.

If we pronounce on SPALLANZANI by his method; it is uniformly the moſt ingenious, the moſt eaſy, and the moſt ſcrutinizing; he never leaves any doubt, he cannot be contented under any; and he always ſhews as much in the nature, and in the ſolidity of his explanations. His diſcoveries have defied the ſagacity of the keeneſt obſervers, and the perſpicacity of the moſt envious. It is in the whole of his labours, that his vaſt conceptions are to be underſtood, they are always the happy expoſition of a grand idea, which attaches itſelf to the great principles of natural hiſtory; and, as he takes great pains to remark this preciſe union, one would imagine he poſſeſſed the plan of the univerſe.

In ſhort, if we decide on SPALLANZANI by his ſtyle, which is a characteriſtic trait of genius, when it is pure, clear, poliſhed, and melodious; we know that the countrymen of this naturaliſt place his works by the ſide of thoſe which are the beſt written. But I ought to ſtop here it was my wiſh to make known the merits of this rare man, by recounting that which he has done, and in ſumming up the judgment of all thoſe who read him, or who have had an opportunity of knowing him. Such is that of Haller*, Trembley, Bonnet; it has been repeated by the illuſtrious profeſſors of Pavia, by all the celebrated men of Italy and of Europe, with whom he was in correſpondence. France, Germany, England, all were eager to avail themſelves of his works by means of tranſlations. He was admitted into the academies and learned ſocieties of London, Stockholm, Göttingen, Holland, Lyons, Bologna, Turin, Padua, Mantua, and Geneva. He was a correſpondent of the academy of ſciences of Paris and of Montpelier: and received from the great Frederic himſelf the diploma of member of the academy of Berlin, holding even often a direct correſpondence with him. It is two years ſince C. Salicetti, commiſſary of the Directory of the Republic to the army of Italy, offered him a chair of natural hiſtory at Paris, which he refuſed on account of his advanced age. The laſt year, the college of medicine at Madrid received him as one of its body.

The ſtature of SPALLANZANI was tall rather than ſhort; he had a high forehead, lively and dark eyes, a brown complexion, a robuſt frame, and had never felt during the whole of his life but one fit of a fever, and that he caught in coming out of the mines of Schemnitz, in very cold weather. In the 3d year of the Republic, he was attacked with a ſlight retention of urine, and ſome ſymptoms of the gout, which however did not in the leaſt ſuſpend his ſtudies.

SPALLANZANI cuſtomarily worked every day, following a methodical order which he had preſcribed himſelf: he then preferred retired ſituations: but he loved hunting and fiſhing, in which ſports he was very expert; he played well at *ballon* and at cheſs; his converſation was always filled with energetic expreſſions, with original ideas and happy references.

A ſtrong and rich memory enabled him to embrace and retain, in an inſtant, all that was known upon the ſubjects which occupied him; an infallible judgment kept out every thing like confuſion; his ardour for acquiring the ſciences equalled his patience for entering profoundly into them. His extenſive and enterprizing view inſtantly maſtered the matter he treated, but

---

* Haller dedicated to him the 4th volume of the laſt edition of his grand Phyſiology, "LAZARO SPALLANZANI, SUMMO NATURÆ IN MINIMIS INDAGATORI, OB EJUS IN VERI FINIBUS EXTENDENDIS MERITA, D. HALLERUS."

he

he was circumſpect even to timidity in forming his opinion; he was never long in ſeizing the whole of a queſtion, and in the twinkling of an eye diſtinguiſhed all its parts with their relations, pointing out with equal promptitude that which ſhould neceſſarily connect the others; paſſionately fond of truth, he was unwearied in his purſuit of it, and ſpoke it unceaſingly. It ſeems as if nature inſpires thoſe who know her, with her character of ſimplicity and grandeur, nearly the moſt ſtriking trait of moral perfection.

SPALLANZANI was univerſally eſteemed; his virtues, without any auſterity, were diſplayed on all occaſions: he knew how to make ſacrifices to friendſhip; and, in particular, rendered himſelf amiable to his family: it is there, however, that the man is ſeen in the utmoſt diſhabille, and where his defects put off the maſk which covers them in the world. He was adored by his relations, whoſe delight he always was; he never quitted them but with regret, and he ever returned to them with eagerneſs. He had inſpired them with ſimilar taſtes to his own: his brother Nicolas, a doctor of laws, aſſiſted him when he returned to Pavia. His ſiſter is a diſtinguiſhed naturaliſt, ſhe is perfectly acquainted with her brother's cabinet of natural hiſtory, and knows the properties of each piece it contains, being moreover able to reaſon upon them. Her mind is modelled upon that of this great man, whom it was a pleaſure to her to ſtudy and imitate.

SPALLANZANI carefully directed the education of his nephews, and he has had the pleaſure to ſee the eldeſt, an honorary profeſſor of medicine at Padua.

On the 15th *Pluvioſe* (Feb. 4.) 1799, SPALLANZANI had freſh attacks of a retention of urine, the ſame night was unquiet, and in the morning he loſt all powers of reaſon, which he never recovered but during very ſhort intervals. His intimate friends, citizen Tourdes, a French phyſician, and the celebrated profeſſor Scarpa, did every thing which could be expected from genius, experience, and friendſhip, to ſave him; but he died the 17th, after having edified thoſe around him by his piety. This lamentable event overwhelmed all his family in ſorrow, occaſioned the tears to flow from all his friends, filled his diſciples with a deep affliction, and excited the regret of a nation proud of having given him birth. The 25th, his colleague, the profeſſor Gregorio Fontano, made an eloquent motion in the council of juniors at Milan, for erecting a monument to the memory of his departed friend, to be placed by the ſide of thoſe of Friſi, Beccaria, and Verri, who had given luſtre to the Ciſalpine Republic.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domeſtic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

DR. BARRETT, ſenior fellow and librarian in the Univerſity of Dublin, is employed on a Hiſtory of Ancient Aſtronomy, in which that gentleman's univerſal and profound learning will be fully diſplayed.

ARTHUR BROWNE, eſq. L.L.D. and Member of Parliament for the ſame Univerſity, has applied, for ſome time, with conſiderable ſucceſs, to the ſtudy of Oriental literature, and is ſaid to be now engaged in the tranſlation of a curious Perſian Manuſcript. The example of this gentleman has, we are informed, induced ſome others, in the ſiſter kingdom, to devote their attention to Eaſtern literature; and the eſtimation in which that ſtudy is held there, may be underſtood from the unanimous vote of a degree of *Doctor of Laws*, lately conferred on the learned Sir WM. OUSELEY, by the Univerſity of Dublin, an academic honour well deſerved, but peculiarly flattering, as Sir William is the firſt literary character ſince Dr. Samuel Johnſon, who has been thus highly diſtinguiſhed: By order of the provoſt, alſo, a complete font of Arabic and Perſian types is to be ſent over for the Univerſity Preſs.

By the Rev. Dr. RENDER, teacher of the German Language in the Univerſity of Cambridge, and well known as the elegant tranſlator of ſeveral claſſical German works into the Engliſh language, has made a new Tranſlation of the admired ſtory of the *Sorrows of Werter*. There has never yet appeared in England a genuine tranſlation of this celebrated piece. That which was publiſhed ſome years ſince, was merely a tranſ-

a tranſlation from a tranſlation; a French tranſlation being the baſis upon which the author of it founded his ſuperſtructure. The ſcene of the event was but a few German miles from the place of Mr. Render's education; one of Charlotte's brothers was his fellow-ſtudent; and he lived on the moſt intimate footing with the family; he therefore propoſes to preſent to the world, not only the real names of the perſons and places, but likewiſe the profiles of Charlotte and Werter, and the muſic and words of ſeveral favourite ſongs of Charlotte's, to which he has many times liſtened with admiration as ſhe ſung them, accompanied by her harpſichord. This new tranſlation will be printed in an elegant manner, and decorated with ſome beautiful engravings.

PETER PINDAR, with whoſe inimitable productions *in verſe* the public have been delighted many years, is preparing a ſatirical work *in proſe*, in the manner of a novel, of which report ſpeaks highly.

Mr. RENWICK, ſo long known to the public for his profeſſional attention to the welfare of the Britiſh navy, is about to publiſh Memorials tranſmitted to the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, on the ſubject of Medical Service, together with an Addreſs to Parliament on the Scarcity of Corn.

The *gaſeous oxid of azote*, carefully prepared from the *nitrate of ammoniac*, was inhaled at the houſe of the ROYAL INSTITUTION, in Albemarle-ſtreet, in the preſence of ſome hundreds of ſpectators. The firſt gentleman who made the experiment, inhaled it without any perceptible effects: he had inhaled this gas before, both in large and ſmall quantities, without its producing any ſenſible effects. On another gentleman it produced a ſtrong diſpoſition to involuntary laughter, which continued about ten minutes; he afterwards felt his ſpirits uncommonly lively for the remainder of the day, took his dinner with a better appetite than uſual, and ſaid that he felt a particular activity and ſenſe of lightneſs, as if he could have mounted into the air. The pulſe of the third gentleman gradually diminiſhed in ſtrength, and increaſed in frequency during the inhalation; at laſt his viſion and hearing became indiſtinct and confuſed, and a ſyncope was with difficulty prevented. No other effect than ſlight head-ach and conſiderable languor ſucceeded. The quantity of gas inhaled by each gentleman was about two gallons.

Mr. LUNN, Bookſeller, of Oxford-ſtreet, has recently imported ſome very rare claſſical books, from the Continent: amongſt them are a few EDITIONES PRINCIPES.

Mr. CHARLES LLOYD's Edmund Oliver has been publiſhed in French at Geneva.

The firſt volume of the abridged edition of Dr. DODDRIDGE's Family Expoſitor will be ready for delivery in a few days, to ſuch ſubſcribers as ſend for it to the publiſhers.

Mr. E. PALMER, Stationer, in Cheapſide, has invented a method of binding large account-books, which open ſo as to admit of being written in cloſe to the back, and are even ſtronger than thoſe bound in the common method. They are found to anſwer the purpoſe better than any that have been made upon other principles.

Plan and conditions of the New Greek and Engliſh Lexicon, propoſed to be publiſhed by Mr. Gilbert Wakefield.

1. This Lexicon will be a thick volume in quarto; and is propoſed to be publiſhed by ſubſcription: the price 2l. 2s. one half to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing, and the remainder on the delivery of the book.

2. It will be ready for the preſs ſoon after the editor's releaſe from Dorcheſter Gaol, on May 30th, 1801, as the principal materials have been long ſince provided; and will be printed off with all poſſible expedition.

3. The execution will be conducted on the plan of Hederic, as enlarged and corrected by Morell, (from the commodiouſneſs of that plan for common uſe); but with great and very important improvements in many reſpect on that lexicon. The compilation and compoſition of a *complete* lexicon for the Greek language would be an enterpriſe of tar greater labour, and ampler compaſs, ſo as to require a much more liberal ſubſcription and general patronage, than is expected for the preſent undertaking.

4. The interpretation of the Greek words will be univerſally in Engliſh, as incomparably preferable in every reſpect for domeſtic uſe, to a Latin interpretation; and this ſingle variation will render, it is preſumed, this projected lexicon a moſt eligible acquiſition to ſchools, and all private ſtudents in the Greek language. A Latin interpretation muſt generally appear inadequate to an Engliſh ſtudent, is frequently no leſs obſcure and unintelligible than the original, and often ſerves only to conceal the doubts and ignorance of the lexicographer. On the contrary, the true power and nice peculiarities of the Greek idiom may be communicated more fully and clearly in the Engliſh language, which is, for the moſt part, extremely well calculated to repreſent the elegances and proprieties of the Greek tongue.

5. An addition will be made of many words, not fewer than from 15,000 to 20,000, or upwards, almoſt entirely accumulated by the editor, in a courſe of years during the

proſecution of his ſtudies, with an immediate view to his own private uſe, but with ſome proſpect of the preſent undertaking: words not inſerted in Hederic, nor, as the editor believes, in any extant lexicon whatever.

6. A retrenchment of ſuperfluities will take place, and a correction of errors and abſurdities without number.

7. Greater accuracy and ſimplicity will be obſerved, in ſtating the primary, and the derivative, or inferible ſenſe of words, in conformity to the original principles, and ſubſequent proceſſes, of all learned and long prevailing languages.

8. This lexicon will be enriched alſo by a very conſiderable addition of legitimate conſtructions, elegant phraſes, and varieties of formation in verbs and nouns, from the moſt approved writers of antiquity; all highly neceſſary to a juſt perception of the beauties and proprieties of the languge.

9. Laſtly, numberleſs words will be aſcertained and confirmed by the moſt claſſic authors, which now appear in the beſt editions of Hederic, with exceptionable, or no authority at all.

As the execution of this work, both in point of labour and expence, appears very formidable to the editor, and is indeed a moſt arduous enterpriſe for an individual; and as the public literature of the country is materially intereſted in a work of this nature, he ſhall not feel himſelf induced to proceed in the printing of it with a leſs encouragement than a ſubſcription for 2000 copies.

Subſcriptions are received, and propoſals may be had at Mr. J. T. Rutt's, No. 139, Upper Thames-ſtreet; and at Mr. Phillips's, No. 71, St. Paul's Church-yard.

Dr. OGILVIE has iſſued propoſals for publiſhing by ſubſcription an epic poem, entitled Britannia, the ſubject of which is the landing of Brutus on the iſland, his wars with the Aborigines or natives, and the ſubſequent ſettlement and civilization of the country by him and his followers. This well known legend or fable has engaged the attention of various poets, but particularly of Pope, the plan of whoſe projected performance has long been before the public. If we except the Æneid of Virgil perhaps no poem, ancient or modern, has ſo juſt a title to the appellation of a National Epic as the preſent, whether we conſider the general ſubject, which reſpects the origin of the nation, or particular parts, which embrace a ſuccinct view of the moſt intereſting periods of the Engliſh hiſtory. The price to be one guinea.

The Third and Laſt Volume of that truly ſplendid, and valuable work, Mr. BEAUMONTS's Travels through the Lepontine Alps, illuſtrated with 26 large Views, beautifully engraved, and a Chart of Places connected with the Rout from Lyons in France to Turin and Lombardy, including the principal peaks of that chain of the Alps from the Bochetta to Mount St. Gothard, in the Lepontine Alps, which has been lately delayed on account of the advanced and extravagant price of paper, will ſpeedily be finiſhed.

There is now among the French priſoners at Liverpool, a young man of 21, born on the frontiers of Poland, very remarkable for his powers of devouring food, eſpecially raw meat, which is his favourite aliment. In one year he devoured 174 cats, many of them while alive; and when The Hoche, on board of which he was taken, ſtruck, after a ſevere action, his hunger led him to lay hold of a man's leg which had been ſhot off, and on which he was making a hearty meal when it was taken from him. In an experiment, made at the priſon laſt September, before the commiſſioner of ſick and wounded ſeamen, and other reſpectable witneſſes, he devoured in one day, of raw cow's udder, 4lb. raw beef, 10lb. candles, 2lb. in all 16lb. with five bottles of porter. He is never ſick; is healthy and lively, and not remarkable in any other conſtitutional circumſtance, except that he is extremely hot in the night, and ſweats profuſely, by which evacuation nature ſeems chiefly to get rid of her burden. He is ſix feet, three inches, in height, pale, of a pleaſant countenance, and good-tempered. His father and eight brothers are all diſtinguiſhed for voracity of appetite. *Med. and Phyſ. Journal.*

The ſurgeons of the Mancheſter Infirmary have advertiſed a commencement of gratuitous inoculation for the cow-pox on March 10th; at the ſame time they mean to continue the uſual inoculation for the ſmall-pox.

In PALLAS's new Travels is mentioned a method practiſed in Ruſſia, by which the quantity of ſpirits producible from a given quantity of grain, is greatly increaſed. It conſiſts in reducing the temperature of the hot water uſed in the maſh, by the addition of cold water and ice, whereby the eſcape of the ſpirituous particles, during fermentation, is prevented.

A long liſt has been publiſhed of near a hundred works, in French and Latin, which were forbidden in April, May, and June laſt, at Vienna, to be circulated in Germany. Among theſe is one, entitled "the Birth of William Pitt, Son of the Earl of Chatham; or, Angelina *a true Hiſtory*;" "the Taking of Paris," a drama in one act; "the Travels of the Duc de la Rochefoucault Liancourt, in the United States of America,"

M. SONNENLEITHER, of Vienna, who is at this time on his travels in the north, has

has publiſhed his Proſpectus of his Hiſtory of Muſic, and the moſt celebrated Compoſers, with their Biography and Portraits. It is to conſiſt of fifty volumes in folio; the price of ſubſcription to be 100 ducats of Holland. The text is to be in four languages, viz. German, French, Engliſh, and Italian.

The Ukaſe, which forbids the ſubjects of Ruſſia from ſtudying in foreign parts, is exerciſed in full vigour. In No. 45 of the German Gazette of Peterſburg, it is mentioned, that a Ruſſian gentleman has been refuſed permiſſion to leave his ſons to finiſh their education in Pruſſia. Notwithſtanding all this, however, the Imperial Economical Society of Peterſburg continues to occupy itſelf concerning public inſtruction. It has juſt publiſhed, in the Ruſſian language, the ſecond and third number of a book for the uſe of the lower people, under the title of a Guide to the Country People.

Various experiments have been tried in the north of Europe, for diſcovering ſubſtitutes for coffee. In Sweden, a powder has been uſed, compoſed of the flour of rye, and yellow Engliſh potatoes, which are a ſweet ſort. The ingredients are firſt boiled, then made into a ſort of cake, which is dried in an oven, and afterwards powdered. In Germany the different kinds of beet have been uſed; and the hip or fruit of the dog-roſe, roaſted like coffee-berries, has been employed in union with the real coffee.

A ſeries of experiments have been made in France, by VAUQUELIN, to aſcertain the important fact of the higheſt proportion in which tin may be ſafely alloyed with lead in the preparation of drinking-veſſels, and veſſels for meaſuring vinegar and wine. From theſe it appears, that neither of the above liquors is capable of diſſolving lead without the preſence of atmoſpherical air; but that the edge of the veſſel, in contact with the ſurface of the liquor and air, will in a few hours be ſenſibly corroded. That the tin is diſſolved firſt, and that the precipitation of the colouring matter of red wine is owing to the tin. That veſſels for meaſuring or drinking out of, may ſafely be alloyed with a conſiderable proportion of lead, provided they are kept clean; but that neither tin nor lead ſhould enter into the compoſition of veſſels in which wine or vinegar is to be kept for any length of time. The common wine teſt for aſcertaining the preſence of lead in wine, cyder, or vinegar, is imperfect, as it precipitates not only lead but iron. A teſt that will indicate lead but not iron, is prepared as follows: To ſixteen parts of calcareous liver of ſulphur, and twenty parts of cream of tartar, add ſome diſtilled water, and ſhake the whole in a phial; pour off the clear liquor, which is the teſt. A few drops of this put into any ſuſpected liquor will precipitate lead of a dark-brown colour, but will not alter a ſolution of iron.

M. JUCH has been making a number of experiments which ſeem to prove the exiſtence of gallic acid in Gum Arabic: if this is really the fact, it accounts ſufficiently for another lately diſcovered property of this gum, viz. the precipitation of Mercury from its ſolution in nitrous acid.

On the laſt 5th complementary day, the pupils of the *National Inſtitution of the Colonies* (*ci-devant College de la Marche*) were publicly examined. The numerous aſſemblage of perſons of both ſexes preſented a variety of three colours, blacks, mulattoes, and white creoles, united. Upon the walls ſurrounding the hall, were affixed pieces of writing which atteſted the progreſs of the ſcholars. In the middle was placed the portrait of the black general, Touſſaint-Louverture, whoſe children are among the number of the pupils of this inſtitution. Citizen LECHAT, a young negro, opened the examination by a diſcourſe, delivered with grace, upon the benefits of a revolution, which had reſtored the rights of men to ſuch a great claſs of mankind, who had been condemned, by tyranny and avarice, to ſlavery. In his diſcourſe he made an apoſtrophe to the other colonial pupils; but in turning his eye to his young comrades, reſtored to liberty, his heart became too full, and the tears flowing from his eyes produced the ſame effect on his auditors, whilſt reiterated applauſes filled the interval till the reſuming his diſcourſe. The pupils were interrogated upon the Latin language, mythology and the mathematics, to all which they anſwered in a manner highly ſatisfactory to the audience. At length the miniſter of marine diſtributed the prizes of talents and wiſdom; he embraced all the pupils, ſome of whom had obtained three or four prizes. It was remarked of a young black, that, on receiving a crown, agitated by the ſentiment of joy, and embarraſſed by his modeſty, he placed the crown on the head of the miniſter, and the miniſter repeated his embrace amidſt loud applauſes. The National Inſtitution for the Colonies is under the ſuperintendance of Citizen COISNON. It is propoſed to place the pupils, who are expected every day to arrive from Corcyra, in this inſtitution, and all thoſe of the tranſ-marine departments, it having been found much better to unite the means of inſtruction, in the ſame eſtabliſhment, than to create

new ones, as emulation is known to produce the happieſt fruits.

At the death of VOLTAIRE, the apothecary charged with embalming him, had permiſſion to retain that part of his brain which the French call *cervelet* (cerebellum.) It was preſerved by him, in ſpirits of wine, with a ſort of religious care, from that time till the death of the poſſeſſor; the ſon of whom has juſt made an offer of it to government, who has accepted it. This intereſting remain of the patriarch of Ferney, is to be included in a monument, and conveniently placed in the midſt of the *chefs d'œuvres* of his works, with which the public library is enriched.

In France, as in England, there have been diſputes, without end, as to the commencement of the 18th century. LALANDE, the aſtronomer, has been applied to on the occaſion, by a number of perſons. He endeavours, in the following manner, to put an end to the queſtion, which he ſays was equally agitated at the end of the laſt century. "Many perſons," ſays he, "imagine, that, becauſe after having counted ſeventeen they count eighteen, that the century muſt be changed; but this is an illuſion: for when a hundred pounds are to be counted, we muſt paſs from ninety-nine and we arrrive at a hundred; we have changed the ten before we have finiſhed the hundred. Whatever kind of calculation (he adds) is to be made, we commence by 1 and finiſh by 100: nobody has ever thought of beginning at 0 and finiſhing by 99: thus he concludes the year 1800 to belong inconteſtably to the eighteenth, or old century. In the year 1700, ſeveral pamphlets were publiſhed on a ſimilar conteſt; the aſtronomer obſerves that he has four of them in his library, and they are moſt probably not all that were written upon it.

The *Courier of Egypt*, of the 10th Vendemaire, (30th Sept.) year 8, gives the particulars of a fête celebrated at *Cairo*, for the anniverſary of the foundation of the Republic, at which the Aga of the Janiſſaries, the Divan, the heads of the law, and the Pacha Haſſan Muſtapha, made priſoner at the battle of Aboukir, are ſaid to have been preſent. The General in Chief, Kleber, pronounced, on this occaſion, ſeveral diſcourſes, which, when he had finiſhed, the cries of *Vive la Republique*, were univerſally heard; and the acclamations followed by a diſcharge of artillery, and the fire of muſketry. The Turks, who generally retire early to their homes, were detained later than uſual by ſplendid fire-works, which Grobert, the chief of the brigade of artillery, had the direction of. Cairo was illuminated in the evening.

C. SAINTE-CROIX has juſt publiſhed his learned reſearches concerning the libraries of Alexandria. He has taken pains to deſtroy the too much accredited fable, that Omar was conſulted by Amrou, concerning what he ought to do with the books contained in the libraries, and that having ordered him to deſtroy them, the latter diſtributed them to the baths of the city, which they ſerved to heat for ſix months. The author thinks that Abulpharage, the firſt hiſtorian who has recounted this anecdote, had no other view in it, than to compoſe a romance to amuſe the Arabs, for whom he wrote. In fact, Abulpharage only wrote ſix hundred years after the date of this pretended conflagration, which took place in the ſeventh century, and it is very unlikely that he would have been the firſt to recount ſo important a tranſaction. The Citizen Sainte-Croix next ſhews that the moſt ancient and the moſt conſiderable libraries of Alexandria did not exiſt further back than the fourth century. Therefore (he obſerves) we are compelled to place the anecdote of the *baths heated ſix months* by the ſide of that which Kotbeddin relates. He ſays, ſeriouſly, that at the taking of Bagdat by Hulagou (the deſtroyer of the empire of the califfs) the Tartars threw into the Euphrates the books of the colleges of that city; that the number was ſo great they formed a bridge, over which the foot ſoldiers and the cavalry paſſed, and that the water of the river took a black colour from them.

The Agricultural Society of Seville, in Spain, held on the 23d of laſt November, its annual public meeting, which was moſt reſpectably attended by the nobility and gentry of the town and its environs. Count del Aguila, Vice-director and Preſident of the Society, opened the meeting with an able diſcourſe on egotiſm, conſidered as the moſt deſtructive enemy of patriotic ſocieties, at the end of which he enumerated the labours of the ſociety in the courſe of laſt year, and pointed out their tendency to promote the public welfare. The meeting took then into conſideration the memoirs preſented to the ſociety on the prize-queſtions, propoſed the preceding year, one of which only was judged worthy of the announced prize, treating "On the influence of Foreſtalling upon the liberty of Trade and Commerce, and on what Principles, and under what Reſtrictions it may be permitted." The prize was accordingly adjudged to the author, D. Joachim Yriaſte y Landa, an inhabitant of Seville, who was alſo elected a member of the Society in the department of Political Economy.

At Naples there exiſts a ſeminary of native

tive Chineſe. Excited by the enthuſiaſts which the catholic miſſionaries ſent to China, have left behind them; they enter into this eſtabliſhment in order to be inſtructed in the doctrines of the Chriſtian religion, and after a few years return to China, where, upon their arrival, they are hanged. This is what they deſire, being perſuaded that by it they obtain the palm of martyrdom. Upon this eſtabliſhment, and its tendency, it was obſerved, by a member of the National Inſtitute, that, as Naples was then in the hands of the French, it was deſirable to make choice of a few of the moſt intelligent of that ſeminary, and invite them to Paris, where they might be made extremely uſeful by the knowledge they might communicate concerning their literature. He further obſerved, that the National Library of France contained many thouſands of Chineſe books, which remain there only as objects of curioſity, no one being able to decypher them.

The Cardinal BORGIA had, at Veletri, a muſeum, which might be regarded as the richeſt of the kind, in monuments of every kind; and eſpecially in thoſe relating to erudition. Beſides numerous particular monuments learnedly explained by Viſconti, Seſtini, Heeren, Munter, Schow, Adler, Wad, Zoega, Georgi Marini, &c. there was a ſeries of Etruſcan, Grecian, and Roman monuments, for the moſt part undeſcribed, but accompanied with rare and pleaſing inſcriptions; alſo a great number of Egyptian monuments, and a ſet of Indian monuments, after which Father PAULI compoſed his *Syſtema Brachmanicum*; a cuptrique globe and ſome Mexican paintings, further enrich this muſeum. A French writer and a member of the National Inſtitute ſays, "It were to be deſired, ſhould this collection become the property of the Republic by conqueſt, that it might be brought entire to Paris, without taking any thing from it; for that in it are ſome pieces, which may appear of little value, and which, nevertheleſs, like the *Teſſera Hoſpitalis*, &c. are monuments of great importance and value."

Malta. The following ſtatiſtical accounts relative to that iſland, are extracted from a letter of a literary man, who reſided there a long time. The chiefs of the order, principally at the inſtance of the Knight and Aſtronomer D'Angos, had undertaken a general numbering of the people. But the clergy, who were apprehenſive of being called to account for their negligence in keeping the regiſters of births, perſuaded the people that it was done with the view of eſtabliſhing a militia; and on account of the commotions which aroſe from this miſtaken notion, the execution of the plan was deferred. Vanity has greatly exaggerated the number of the inhabitants; in both iſlands they were reckoned to amount to 150,000, but I hardly believe they contain 80,000. There are only two cities, one of which, viz. the Old Town, is far from being populous, on account of the inſalubrity of the air; and 27 villages or *cazals*. The iſland of Gozo contains a very ſmall town, and 8 *cazals*. The greateſt length of Malta, from S. E. to S. W.; is 14,000 toiſes. The breadth, from N. E. to S. W. is from 6 to 8000 toiſes. Gozo extends in length 7000 toiſes from E. to W. its greateſt breadth from N. to S. is 4000 toiſes. The number of all the knights belonging to the order was not made public. Of the French and Italians only were liſts printed. In the year 1788 there were 1298 French knights, and 356 chaplains, that is, plebeians, who likewiſe had penſions and commanderies, which were peculiarly appropriated to them. The iſland is far from fruitful, and in many places rocky: the chief product is cotton. The Malteſe were always tried by their peers. The people are laborious, temperate, and frugal. A colony of them is eſtabliſhed in Sicily, where they form a ſtriking contraſt with the natives.

The following intereſting Letter from the preſent KING of PRUSSIA, relative to the ſtate of Poliſh Pruſſia, appeared in the laſt number of the European Repertory, an Engliſh work written at Hamburgh:

"To my well-beloved, the miniſter of ſtate, VON VOSS, and Baron VON SCHRÖTTER.

"During my journey through the provinces of New Eaſt and South Pruſſia, I remarked, that the lower claſſes of my lately acquired ſubjects live in a ſtate much below that attained by the ſame claſſes in the ancient provinces of the kingdom. This appears in the moſt evident and diſadvantageous manner, by the want of cleanlineſs, within the houſe and without, as well as by a ſervile mode of behaviour, which is baſe beyond meaſure. Such evils muſt indubitably be attributed to the former want of laws, and the arbitrary oppreſſion that want occaſioned, to which the inhabitants of the flat country in particular, and the ſmall towns, were expoſed, on the part of their lords. The want of law, and arbitrary domination, have ceaſed, and the equality of men in the eye of the law has been their ſubſtitute. To me, as to the law, the leaſt of my ſubjects is a man. He owes fidelity and obedience to his ſuperior, and the magiſtrates; but, having fulfilled theſe duties, he has the ſame unalterable right to the protection of his perſon, and the ſecuriry of his property, as any other man, whatever his

his rank. My new ſubjects, however, are yet unacquainted with the character of man, to which they are raiſed, and with the rights of enjoyment, for which they are indebted to the Pruſſian ſceptre. Moſt of the under-officers miſconceive their duty; and, inſtead of protecting the oppreſſed, deliver them up to violent abuſes. It is almoſt become proverbial among them, "That the former Poles can only be ruled by the rod," and I have myſelf received many complaints, occaſioned by perſonal aſſault and bad treatment of the peaſants, though I am convinced, that the new Pruſſians are a good and a tractable people, who do not deſerve theſe evils. Remonſtrances are made likewiſe againſt the immoral, indecent, and truly horrible conduct of theſe under-officers, towards thoſe with whom they have any buſineſs, in the exerciſe of their functions. All theſe various complaints excite my diſſatisfaction and indignation the more, becauſe it is only by an oppoſite and regular conduct, on the part of theſe public agents, that the yet uncultivated part of the nation may be civilized, rendered ſuſceptible of the good contained in the conſtitution of Pruſſia, and finally acquire the love, devotion, and fidelity of the ſtate, the head of which regulates all his ſteps by the general welfare, which he is urgent to attain, by promoting the happineſs of all and each of his ſubjects. Theſe conſiderations have induced me to charge you with the deſtruction of ſuch abuſes. *(Here follow the ordonnances.)*—The ſooner and the more completely you ſhall have fulfilled theſe views, the better you will acquire claims to my favour, and to the benevolence with which I am,

Your affectionate king,

Charlottenburg, July 10, 1798. FREDERICK WILLIAM.

We learn, from a ſketch of the Hiſtory of Swediſh Poetry, lately publiſhed, that GEORGE STIERNHIELM was the firſt who endeavoured to introduce the Greek and Roman verſification into the Swediſh tongue, and who choſe the ancients as his model. He was born in 1593; for his learning and ſervices was promoted to various important employments; and died at Stockholm in 1672, having attained the rank of counſellor at war. His principal poem, Hercules, contains 531 maſterly hexameters; and was printed for the firſt time, at Upſal, in 1653. There are beſides ſome ballads written by him, but without rhime, and according to the metrical art of the ancients; as likewiſe ſome lyric and other light poems. His poetical works have been collected and publiſhed in 1668, under the title of *Muſæ Suethizantes*. Samuel Columbus, a ſon of the provoſt Jonas Columbus, was the friend and ſcholar of Stiernhielm. He came to Upſal in 1658, where he not only ſtudied the ſciences but, likewiſe exerciſed his poetical talents. He died at Stockholm in 1679, and a ſecond edition of his works appeared in 1687. There is a long poem by him, entitled, *The Scriptural World*; and, among his other writings, a *Song to Love*. A long didactic poem, entitled *Radrük*; or, *The Guide to Virtue*, was written by him at Leipſic in 1676, and conſiſts of a ſtring of ſentences, but which are connected with each other. Next to theſe, among the poets of the laſt century, may alſo be diſtinguiſhed LASSE JOHANNSON; or, as he called himſelf, Lucidor the Unfortunate.

Extract from two letters written by BROUSSONET who has been ſent into Africa, by the National Inſtitute of Paris, to his friend L'HERITIER, dated Mogador, giving an afflicting picture of the ravages of the PLAGUE on the coaſt of Barbary. "The plague, my dear friend, ſurrounds us; and what a plague may it be conſidered! Already the population of ſeveral large towns has diſappeared. At Morocco 1800 perſons have died in one day. The dead bodies fill the ſtreets; the conſternation is general, and no precaution whatever, is taken; I have great reaſon to believe that the diſorder is within the town from which I write. I have witneſſed the tumors in the affected (*des bubons*) thoſe fatal diagnoſtics of this ravaging diſtemper; and the mortality increaſes every day. It is almoſt impoſſible to ſhut oneſelf up in the view of ſelf-defence. This malady is not publicly declared to be in this city as yet, but I fear it cannot be long before it is. It is already at Saffi, where the firſt day twenty-eight perſons died. Morocco is literally a deſert, where the dogs and birds of prey diſpute their right to the putrifying and putrified carcaſes of the dead. The king (emperor as he is generally called) lives alone in a garden at a conſiderable diſtance from the city. One of his wives, ſeveral of his children, and the greateſt part of his domeſtics, have already fallen victims to this cruel peſt. A detachment of 1200 ſoldiers, ſent from the coaſt of Tamdant, has, in leſs than a month, been reduced to two men only. The Moors repreſent the population of Morocco to amount to a hundred thouſand ſouls; though they appear to me to have exaggerated the number, and that it cannot contain above ſixty thouſand. In the Old and New Fez there were at leaſt a hundred and twenty thouſand inhabitants. At Rabat, where the ravages of the diſtemper have ſo far abated that no more than from 140 to 150 perſons die

die daily, the whole of its inhabitants might have been reckoned at a little leſs than thirty thouſand, and it is affirmed that more than twenty thouſand have periſhed by this cruel viſitation. The very fields in theſe neighbourhoods are forſaken, the corn has not been reaped, the cattle, and eſpecially horſes, ſell for almoſt nothing at all. The Moors ceaſe to purchaſe any thing, but cloth for winding-ſheets. The moſt bigoted dig their graves, which they fill with wheat or barley, that it may be diſtributed to the poor the day they take its place. Whole families ſtray from ſpot to ſpot, not knowing what to do, nor where to fix. The Muſſulmen are admitted into this city; but the Jews die of want in the ſands. The progreſs of the plague is ſlow but uniform. It is a good while before it declares itſelf, and from my attentive obſervation, it appears, that the body muſt be in ſome degree previouſly diſpoſed for receiving the infection. For example, at Saffi, although numbers of infected perſons have entered the town every day for ſome time paſt, yet it has but juſt broken out. Thus it would appear that the habit muſt be ſaturated with *miaſmata* before it will freely receive the infection with its deadly train. The French conſul at Tangiers has retired to Tariſa, as well as all the other conſuls of different nations." Thus it appears that upon this land of deſolation Brouſſonet, the writer, continues his reſearches of every kind. He flatters himſelf that he has diſcovered the true gum-tree (*gommier*), of which he has ſketched the deſcription. He is indefatigable too in cauſing engravings of their money to be taken, which he propoſes to ſend without delay to Citizen Sylveſtre de Sacy, another member of the Inſtitute.

A CORRECT LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN MARCH.

BIOGRAPHY.

An Univerſal Biographical and Hiſtorical Dictionary, containing a faithful account of the Lives, Actions, and Characters of the moſt eminent Perſons of all Ages and all Countries; alſo the Revolutions of States and the ſucceſſion of ſovereign Princes, ancient and modern. Collected from the beſt authorities, and including nearly two thouſand articles more than are to be found in any ſimilar work; by *John Watkins*, A. M. L. L. D. in one large volume 8vo. price 10s. 6d. in boards, or 12s bound and lettered. Phillips.

Sketch of the Life of General Waſhington. With a Sermon upon his Death; and an Account of the Ceremonies of his Funeral, &c. By *Jedidiah Morſe*, D. D. 2s. Stockdale.

Sketch of the Life and Literary Career of Auguſtus Von Kotzebue; with the Journal of his Tour to Paris in 1799: Written by himſelf: Tranſlated by *Ann Plumptre*. With an Appendix, including a general Abſtract of Kotzebue's Works, 8vo. 7s. boards. Symonds.

DRAMA.

The Negro Slaves, a Dramatic hiſtorical Piece: tranſlated from the German of the Preſident *De Kotzebue*, 2s. 6d. Hurſt.

Ramah Droog; or, Wine does Wonders: a Comic Opera; by *James Cobb*, Eſq. 2s. Longman and Rees.

The Birth-Day, a Comedy, altered from the German of Kotzebue, and adapted to the Engliſh Stage; by *Thomas Dibdin*, 2s. Longman and Rees.

The Jew and the Doctor: a Farce, in Two Acts. By the ſame Author, 1s. Longman and Rees.

EDUCATION.

A new Periodical Work, for Youth of both Sexes; with Rewards and Premiums for Merit, value Fifteen Guineas per Month.—The Monthly Preceptor; or, Juvenile Library, adapted to the Capacities of young Perſons, and deſigned expreſsly as an improved Claſs Book for the Uſe of Schools, 12mo. with three Plates, No. I. 1s. Hurſt.

La Bruyere the Leſs; or, Characters and Manners of the Children of the preſent Age, written for the Uſe of Children of 12 or 13 Years of Age. Tranſlated from the French of Madam de Genlis, 12mo. 3s. 6d. boards. Longman and Rees.

A new Method of Inſtruction for Children from 5 to 10 Years old. Tranſlated from the French of Madam de Genlis, 4s. boards. Longman and Rees.

Gymnaſtics for Youth; or, A Practical Guide to healthful and amuſing Exerciſes; being an Eſſay towards the neceſſary improvement of Education, chiefly as it relates to the Body: freely tranſlated from the German of Salzmann, 8vo. 9s. boards. Johnſon.

HISTORY.

A Summary of Univerſal Hiſtory, exhibiting the Riſe, Decline, and Revolutions of the different Nations of the World, from the Creation to the preſent Time. Tranſlated from the French of *M. Anquetil*, 9 vol. 8vo. 3l. 12s. boards. Robinſons.

MEDICAL.

Annals of Medicine for the year 1799; by *Andrew Duncan*, Sen. M. D. and *Andrew Duncan*, Jun. M. D. 8s. boards. Robinſons.

The Efficacy of Perkins's Metallic Tractors, exemplified by a number of Caſes on the human

man Body and Horſes, from the firſt literary Characters. With a Diſcourſe, in which the Attempts of Dr. Haygarth to detract from the Merits of the Tractors, are fully confuted. By *B. D. Perkins*, A. M. 1s. Johnſon.

Elements of Chemiſtry, comprehending all the important Facts and Principles in the Works of Fourcroy and Chaptal, with the more recent Diſcoveries; by *Robert Heron*, large 8vo. 12s. Longman and Rees.

An Eſſay on the Nature and Connection of Heat, Electricity, and Light; by *Alexander Anſtruther* of Madras. 2s. Murray & Highley.

Obſervations on the Hiſtory and Cauſe of the Aſthma; and a Review of a practical Enquiry on diſordered Reſpiration: in a letter to Robert Bree, M. D. Author of that Work; by *George Lipſcomb*, ſurgeon, Birmingham, 3s. Johnſon.

Principles of Modern Chemiſtry; by Dr. *Frederic Charles Gren*, late Profeſſor at Halle. Tranſlated from the German. With Notes and Additions, concerning later Diſcoveries by the Tranſlator, 2 vols. 8vo. 16s. boards. Cadell and Davies.

The Chemical Pocket Book; or, Memoranda Chemica, arranged in a Compendium of Chemiſtry, according to the lateſt Diſcoveries. With Bergman's Tables of ſingle elective Attractions, as improved by Dr. Pearſon; by *James Parkinſon*, 12mo. 5s boards. Symonds.

A brief Hiſtory of Epidemic and Peſtilential Diſeaſes, with the principal Phenomena of the Phyſical World, which precede and accompany them; and Obſervations deduced from the Facts ſtated; by *Noah Webſter*, 2 vol. 8vo. 18s. boards. Robinſons.

Inſtitutions of the Practice of Medicine, by *Jo. Baptiſt Burſerius de Kanifeld*. Tranſlated from the Latin by *Wm. Cullen Brown*. (5 vol. 8vo.) Vol. 1. 8s. boards. Robinſons.

MILITARY.

A Narrative of what paſſed at Killala, and parts adjacent, during the French Invaſion in 1798, 3s. 6d. Wright.

The Regimental Companion (a new and enlarged Edition), corrected according to the laſt Regulations. To which are added, Remarks and Suggeſtions, relative to the Britiſh Army, &c. By *Charles James*, Eſq. 2 vols. 7s. boards. Egerton.

MISCELLANIES.

Select, moral, and critical Diſcourſes of Dio Chryſoſtom: tranſlated into Engliſh from the Greek; by *Gilbert Wakefield*, B. A. 8vo. 6s. 6d. boards. Phillips.

An Appeal to the Britiſh Hop Planters; by *S. F. Waddington*, 1s. Croſby and Letterman.

The Aſiatic Annual Regiſter for the Year 1799, 12s. boards. Debrett.

The April Faſhions of London and Paris, containing thirteen beautifully coloured figures of Ladies in the actually prevailing and moſt favourite Dreſſes of the Month; intended for the uſe of milliners, &c. and of ladies of quality and of private families reſiding in the country; to be continued monthly. 1s. 6d. Phillips.

A Memorial read to the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, Dec. 18, 1799; and a Speech delivered before the ſame Society, Jan. 29, 1800; by *Edmund Cartwright*, M. A. 2s. Murray and Highley.

The whole Proceſs of Varniſhing on Paper or Wood, with every Improvement. To which is added, Gilding, working on Black and Gold, mounting Drawings, cleaning Pictures, &c. By *J. Creaſe*, Bath, 2s. 6d. Champante and Whitrow.

An Appendix to the Supplemental Apology for the Believers in the Suppoſitious Shakeſpear Papers: being the Documents for the Opinion, that Hugh M'Auley Boyd wrote Junius' Letters. By *George Chalmers*, F. R. S. 3s. Egerton.

The Miſcellaneous Works of Hugh Boyd, the Author of the Letters of Junius. With an Account of his Life and Writings. By *Laurence Dundas Campbell*. With Portraits, large 8vo. 16s. boards. Cadell and Davies.

Phyſiognomical Travels, and a phyſiognomical Journal; tranſlated from the German of J. C. A. Muſæus; by *Ann Plumptre*. With the Life of the Author, by his Pupil Kotzebue, 3 vol. 12mo. 12s. boards. Longman and Co.

NOVELS.

Selina, a Novel, founded on Fact; by a *Lady*, 3 vol. 12mo. 10s. 6d. Law.

The Three Spaniards. A Romance; by *G. Walker*, 3 vols. 12s. ſewed. Walker and Hurſt.

Myſtery; by *Francis Lathom*, Author of Men and Manners, &c. 2 vol. 12mo. Symonds.

Filial Indiſcretions; or, The Female Chevalier, 3 vol. 10s. 6d. ſewed. Robinſons.

POETRY.

A Review of Poetry, ancient and modern, a Poem: by Lady *M* . . . . . 4to. 2s. 6d. Hurſt.

St. Paul at Athens, a Seatonian Prize Poem; by *John Bolland*, M. A. 4to. 1s. Rivington.

POLITICAL.

Forethoughts on the General Pacification of Europe, 2s. Wright.

Speeches of the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, on his Majeſty's Meſſage for declining to treat with France. And his Objections to an Enquiry into the late Expedition to Holland. With a brief State of Public Affairs, 2s. Chapple.

Hiſtory of the Politics of Great Britain and France, from the Conference at Pilnitz, to the Declaration of War againſt Great Britain. With a Narrative of the Attempts made by the Britiſh Government to reſtore Peace; by *Herbert Marſh*, 2 vol. 8vo. 10s. 6d. boards. Marſh and Dumford.

Speech of the Right Hon. William Pitt, on the Motion for approving his Majeſty's Conduct in declining to treat with France. Wright.

Official Correſpondence between the Deputies of the Empire, and the Plenipotentiaries of

of the French Republic at Raſtadt, containing the whole of the State Papers, from the Commencement to the Diſſolution of the Negociation in April 1799. Wright.

The Speech of the Earl of Clare, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, Feb. 10, 1800, relative to an incorporating Union. Wright.

Obſervations on Dr. Diugenan's Repreſentation of the preſent Political State of Ireland, particularly with reſpect to Strictures on a Pamphlet, entitled, The State of Ireland reconſidered; by *Patrick Latton*, eſq. 2s. 6d. Debrett.

Thoughts on the Engliſh Government, addreſſed to the *good* ſenſe of the People of England: Letter the IVth, 2s. Wright.

THEOLOGY.

The Origin and Ends of Government; a Sermon preached before the Univerſity of Cambridge, January 30, 1800; by *Richard Ramſden*, M. A. 2s. Mathews.

Chriſtian Liberty; a Sermon, on the Hiſtory and Principles of the Nonconformiſts. Preached at a Monthly Meeting of the Independents in London. With Remarks on Mr. Daubeny's Guide to the Church, 6d. or 5s. per dozen. Conder.

An Abridgment of Mr. May's Family Prayer-Book, 1s. 6d. Conder.

A Sermon preached at Madron, March 12, 1800, being the Day appointed for a Public Faſt; by the Rev. *Wm. Tremenheere*, 1s. Wallis and Faulder.

A Compariſon of the Inſtitutions of Moſes, with thoſe of the Hindoos, and other ancient Nations. With Remarks on Mr. Dupeus's Origin of all Religions; the Laws of Moſes methodized: and, An Addreſs to the Jews on the preſent State of the World, and the Prophecies relating to it; by *Joſeph Prieſtley*, L.L.D. 8vo. 9s. boards. Johnſon.

Meditations of a Recluſe, chiefly on Religious Subjects; by *John Brewſter*, M. A. 12mo. 5s. boards. Rivingtons.

Remarks on the Theory of Morals; in which is contained, an Examination of the Theoretical Part of Dr. Paley's Principles of Moral and Political Philoſophy; by *Edward Pearſon*, B. D. 8vo. 5s. boards. Rivingtons.

The Neceſſity of Religious Education. With an Enquiry into the true Meaning of the Poſition, that "Charity ſhall cover a Multitude of Sins:" a Sermon preached at Exeter, December 22, 1799, for the Benefit of the Charity Schools eſtabliſhed in that City; by *Jonas Dennis*, S. C. L. 4to. 2s. Rivingtons.

Report from the Clergy of a Diſtrict in the Dioceſe of Lincoln, convened for the purpoſe of conſidering the State of Religion in the ſaid Diſtrict, and of guarding againſt the Increaſe of Profaneneſs, and the falſe Doctrine of fanatic and ſeditious Perſons, 1s. Rivingtons.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

Obſervations on a Tour through the Highlands, and part of the Weſtern Iſles of Scotland: to which are added, a Deſcription of the Falls of the Clyde, of the Country round Moffatt, and an Analyſis of its Mineral Waters; by *T. Garnett*, M. D. Profeſſor of Philoſophy in the Royal Inſtitution, 2 vols. 4to. Illuſtrated with a Map, and with 52 fine Plates, 2l. 12s. 6d. boards. Cadell and Davies.

Journal of a Voyage performed in the Lion Indiaman, from Madras to Columbo and Da Lagon Bay, on the Eaſtern Coaſt of Africa, in the Year 1798; by Capt. *William White*, 73d Regiment, 4to. 7s. boards. Stockdale.

An Account of an Embaſſy to the Kingdom of Ava, ſent by the Governor General of India in the Year 1795, to negotiate a Treaty with the Sovereigns of that extenſive Empire; by Major *Michael Symes*, 76th Regiment, 4to. with 28 Plates, 2l. 2s. boards. Nichol.

Memoirs relative to Egypt, written by the learned and ſcientific Men who accompanied the Expedition of Bonaparte, and publiſhed at Paris by his orders, and under the direction of the National Inſtitute, 8vo. 8s. 6d. boards. Phillips.

New Books, juſt imported by REMNANT.

Abbildung und Beſchreibung einer neu-erfundenen Wagenſicherungs-maſchine, *mit 2 Kupfertafeln*, 1l. 11s. 6d. 1799.

Bruns, Dr. P. T. neue ſyſtemat. Erdbeſchreibung von Africa, 6 *Theile*, 8 maj. 1l. 15s. 1799.

Eichhorns, J. G. Litteraturgeſchichte, v. d. Anfang d. Litteratur bis auf d. Ende d. achtzehnten Jahrhund. 8 maj. 3 *Theile*, 1l. 1799.

Girtanners, E. ausführliche Darſtellung des Darwenſchen Syſtems der praktiſchen Heilkunde, nebſt e. Kritik derſelben. 2 *Theile*, 8 maj. 18s. 1799.

Hoyer's Geſchichte der Kriegskunſt. 2 *Theile*, 8 maj. 16s. 6d.

Soemmering, Tabulae embryorum humanorum, c. fig. fol. bds. 1l. 7s. 6d.

Bittre Wahrheit! Franzöſiſcher Unfug in Niederſachſen, vorzüglich in Hamburg und daſiger Gegend, durch Neufränkiſche Apoſtel verbreitet. 2 *Theile*, 12mo. 12s.

Taſchenbuch für Freunde der Freude und des geſellſchaftlichen Geſangs, mit Melodien der beſten Tonkünſtler; *in Caſe*, 7s. 6d.

———— der Liebe, 1800; *in Caſe*.

Helvetiſches Revolutions Almanach, für das Jahr 1799, mit kupfern, und einer karte, *illuminirt*. 10s.

Almanach de Göttingue pour l' année, 1800. 5s.

Göttinger Taſchenkalender, für das Jahr 1800. 5s.

Gökings Muſen-Almanach, 1800, mit melodien, 5s.

Arabien und Syrien in hiſt. pol. Hinſicht, 12mo. 7s.

Wendland, J. C. Ericarum icones et deſcriptio. 1 bis 4 Heft, 4to. *in Lat. & Germ.* 2l. 10s.

Wendland, J. C. Hortus Herrenhauſanus. 2 faſc. fol. color. 1l. 4s.

Eſſai ſur le plan formé par le fondateur de la Religion Chrétienne; par Reinhard, trad. par Dumas, 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Helm's, A. Z. Tagebuch einer Reiſe durch Peru, u. ſ. w. 8vo. bds. 5s. 6d.

Eckhel, J. Doctrina mummorum veterum, 3 vol. 4to *chart. ſcript.* 9l.

Ploucquet, G. G. Imitia Bibliothecæ med. et chirurg. pract. ſeu Repertorii medico-practici et chirurgici, 8 vol. 4to. 9l. 9s.

——— id. lib. continuatur, Biblioth. med. et chiring. ſeu Nova biblioth. med. et chirurg. vol. 1. *A—H*, 4to. 1l. 5s. Tubing.

Paykull, G. Fauna Suecica, 2 vol. 8vo. 1l. 5s. Upſal, 1799.

IMPORTED *by* C. GEISWEILER, *Parliament Street.*

La Fontaine, Muſeum für das Weibliche Geſchlecht, 2 vol. 1l. 7s. Goerlitz, 1795.

La Fontaine, Gemälde des Menſchlichen Hertzens, 4 vol. cuts, 1l. 15s. Halle, 1799.

The ſame; inferior edition.

La Fontaine, Antonie, oder das Kloſtergelübde, 4s. Goerlitz, 1795.

Die Amtmanns Tochter von Lüde; eine Weſtheriade für Aetern, Jünglinge und Mädchen. Cuts and Muſic, 6s. 6d. Bremen, 1797.

Adelheid von Wildenſtein; oder die Folgen der Mütterlichen Eitelkeit. Cuts, 6s. 6d. Bremen, 1798.

Seſoſtris Pharao von Mizraim. Eine geſchichte der Urwelt, 3 vol. Cuts, 1l. 5s. 6d. Bremen, 1798.

Die Nacht. In zwanzig geſängen. 7s. 6d. Bremen, 1797.

Fabriken und Manufacturen Addreſs Lexicon von Teutſchland; bey Gödicke, 2 vol. 8vo. 15s. Weimar, 1799.

Gemälde von Oſtindien in geographiſcher und politiſcher Hinſicht; ein beitrag zur Länder und Völker Kunde. Leipzig, 1799.

Arnould, Syſtem der Seehandlung und Politik der Europäer, gr. 8vo. 6s. Erfurt, 1798.

Thomſon's Jahrszeiten, mit unterlegter Konſtruction fur Lernende, 7s. Weiſſenfels, 1798.

Engliſh Merchants Letters, with German Notes, Cleminius, 2 vol. 6s. Erlangen, 1798.

Das Leben Thomas Day, with the Dying Negro; in Engliſh and German.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

(The Loan of all new Prints and Communications of Articles of Intelligence are requeſted.)

PORTRAIT OF THADEUS KOSCIUSKO.

AMONG the eminent characters of the preſent day, for whom almoſt every individual feels a degree of intereſt, we may reckon the celebrated Poliſh General Koſciuſko. He fought for the preſervation of his country, and became a victim to his loyalty and patriotiſm. In his laſt ſtruggle in their cauſe, he was covered with wounds, by which he irrecoverably loſt the uſe of his limbs, was taken priſoner, and confined two years by the late Empreſs of Ruſſia. The preſent Emperor Paul, within twenty-four hours after his acceſſion, liberated him from his confinement, and, as it is underſtood, granted him a penſion.

During his ſtay in England (on his way to America), he uniformly refuſed every intreaty, even from perſons of rank and diſtinction, to ſit for his picture; but Miſs *C. Andras* having had repeated opportunities of being with him, took his portrait in wax, from memory; the correctneſs and characteriſtic likeneſs of which has been readily acknowledged by all who have had the opportunity of ſeeing them. The drawing from this, we believe, was made by Stothard.

From this, Sharp has juſt engraved an admirable whole length portrait of the General reclining on a ſofa. The ſize is twelve inches by fifteen, and the price one guinea; and it is publiſhed for Meſſrs. Boydell, Cheapſide and Pall-Mall; and Meſſrs. Colnaghi and Co. Cockſpur-ſtreet.

BATTLE OF BUNKER'S HILL. *Painted by Trumbull, engraved by J. G. Muller, and publiſhed by Poggi, 4l. 4s.*

To preſerve the memory of thoſe men to whom America owed her independence, and delineate a ſeries of thoſe actions by which that independence was acquired and maintained, is an idea worthy of Rome, when in the zenith of its glory. It induces the riſing generation to conſider their

their anceſtors with reſpect, and incites them to emulate the examples ſet before them, in ſuch characters as their late revered preſident, who muſt in future ages rank very high among the legiſlators, who by the prudence and moderation of their government have given ſtability, or at leaſt a great probability of it, to the ſtates which were founded by their wiſdom. Stuart's portrait of this great character we noticed in our laſt; and, like the medals of the heroes of Greece in its beſt ſtate, it will give to future ages the countenance of the man to whom America has been ſo much indebted.

The Battle of Bunker's Hill is a grand deſign. The point of time is intereſting: it repreſents two officers, one of the Britiſh, the other of the American, army, deſperately wounded. The young American is the principal figure, and is evidently in the agonies of death. An Engliſh grenadier is prevented from giving him another wound with his bayonet, by an American ſoldier, and a Britiſh officer, the latter of whom humanely arreſts his arm in its progreſs. Theſe form the firſt groupe. In the ſecond, a Britiſh officer is carried off in the arms of the ſoldiers. It is a very fine print, and in deſign much ſuperior to the *Sortie*. The engraving does the higheſt credit to the artiſt, J. G. by whom we do not recollect to have ſeen any print of much conſequence beſides this.—May his labours be ſucceſsfully continued!

THE DEATH OF GENERAL MONTGOMERY. *J. J. Clemens ſculp.*

This print is not equal to the preceding, either in deſign or execution. The deſign is formal and too ſtudied; and the drawing, engraving, and general effect, inferior. The deſign of each, in the mode of thinking, diſtribution of light and ſhade, drawing, and indeed every thing that appears in a print, is much, *rather too much*, like the manner of the Preſident of the Royal Academy.

Portrait of Bonaparte, whole length; painted at Milan, by A. Appiani; engraved in mezzotinto by J. R. Smith, from the original picture in the poſſeſſion of the Earl of Wycombe, publiſhed Jan. 24, 1800. *1l.* 1s.

This is a good print; and, for aught we know to the contrary, may be a likeneſs; but in all the portraits which we have yet ſeen of the preſent Chief Conſul of France, there is a heavy vulgarity, by no means conſonant to the character of the man. From all the ſpecimens we happen to have ſeen, portrait-painting appears to be at a very low ebb on the continent, and to this we may perhaps aſcribe the want of any ſhadow of that dignity with which the late Preſident of the Royal Academy impreſſed many of his portraits of the diſtinguiſhed characters of this country. Added to this, we have ſome little doubt of the good faith of many of the importers of theſe *ſtriking likeneſſes*.

The Fairing. The Savoyards. Painted by Singleton; engraved by C. Turner; and publiſhed by Colnaghi, price 1*l.* 1s. *the pair.*

Theſe, though not very particularly ſtriking in either deſign or execution, are ſimple and pleaſing ſubjects. In the firſt, we are preſented with a lady diſtributing toys among a number of children, who ſeem not a little to exult in their acquiſitions. In the ſecond, ſome children are liſtening with attentive glee to a Savoyard muſic-grinder and his companion an infant tamborina.

Rolla throwing himſelf at the Feet of Pizarro. The Death of Rolla. The R. H. F. B. inv. The Right Hon. Lady Caroline Stuart Wortley del. publiſhed by Bovi, at 10s. 6*d. each.*

Theſe are right honourable deſigns, and, conſidered in that light, are entitled to great praiſe; as it is highly creditable to ladies of rank to employ themſelves in repreſenting what requires a portion of talent, and cultivates and improves their taſte, while ſo large a number of their contemporaries are totally abſorbed in their unremitting attention to cards or the faro-table. The deſigns are pleaſing; the ſubjects, from the well known popular play of Pizarro, are explained in the titles: each of them has the name of Bovi, as engraver; but, we think, there are parts in each, in which the hand of Bartolozzi is plainly diſtinguiſhable.

Portrait of Mrs. Arbuthnot. Hoppner pinxit, S. W. Reynolds ſculp. Publiſhed for Reynolds, No. 47, *Poland-ſtreet.* 7s. 6*d.*

This portrait is in a very good taſte, and intended as a companion to a print of Mrs. Bouverie. The general effect is ſtriking, but it would not be a leſs pleaſing print, if it were not of quite ſo ſombre a hue.

Several prints, in a manner that ſo exactly imitate the drawings, that it requires a very cloſe attention to diſtinguiſh one from the other, have lately been publiſhed by Weſtal, and beam with that exquiſite taſte, which ſo eminently diſtin-

guiſh the productions of that artiſt. His *Storm in Harveſt* is not yet finiſhed, but, from the preſent appearance, gives every promiſe of being a firſt-rate production.

At the late Sir William Muſgrave's, and ſome other late ſales, the rare prints ſold at prices beyond all calculation; and thoſe purchaſers *who would have made mouths at many of the originals, have now given twenty, thirty, nay fifty, pieces for their pictures in little!* This *mania* is, however, ſome encouragement to collectors;—it pays them higher intereſt for their money than the funds; for in every ſale, the prices are higher than they were in thoſe that preceded them.

The ſale of the prints which belonged to the late Mr. Dalby of Liverpool, will, we have been informed, be at Colnaghi's the beginning of the month. He collected at a period when there was as great a *rage* for the works of Rembrandt, as there has been of late years for the works of our juſtly admired countryman, Hogarth: though, as the prints of the former had little to recommend them, except their *effect*, and thoſe of the latter are invariably marked with character, truth, and nature, it is reaſonable to think, that, while men reaſon, they will continue to be held in high eſtimation.

The pictures and prints collected by the late Mr. Strange, many years reſident at Venice, were ſold by Chriſtie the latter end of laſt month, in Portland Place. It was rather a collection than a ſelection, but ſome of the pictures, and prints too, ſold at a high price.

Fuſeli's Milton Gallery is again adverti ſed, with additional pictures. Of this very great undertaking, by one man, we ſhall give a more particular account.

The Central Muſeum of Arts is charged by the Miniſter of the Interior, with the taking moulds from the antique ſtatues arrived from Italy. It is to ſell theſe plaſter figures to artiſts, and to the central ſchools, at very eaſy rates. The Muſeum is alſo authorized to ſell at the ſame low prices thoſe which it poſſeſſes at this time, ſuch as thoſe from *Germanicus*, from the groupe of *Caſtor* and *Pollux*, from *Apollo*, &c. &c.

The bronze of *Mars aſleep*, which was in the Muſeum, has been transferred, with the *horſes* and *lion* from Venice, into the *ci-devant* church of the invalids, which is hereafter to be called the *Temple of Mars*.

The Miniſter of the Interior has appointed the celebrated antiquary, Visconti, (Ex-conſul of the Roman Republic, and author of the excellent Deſcription of the Muſeum Pio-Clementinum) to the place of Antiquary of the Central Muſeum of Arts.

Account of nine of the principal Paintings compoſed by living Artiſts, which have been lately exhibited at Paris.

It may not be improper, by way of prelude, to remark, that the French ſchool of the preſent day has been divided into three different claſſes. The firſt conſiſts of the pupils who have lately ſallied forth from the workſhops of Vien, of David, of Renaud, &c. and who, by diſplaying unuſual talents, have, at the ſame time, impreſſed the public with unuſual hopes.

Along with theſe, are to be ranked all who propoſe to themſelves a ſevere and ſyſtematical ſtudy of antiquity, a correct obſervance of nature, the manner, at once charming and grand, of Raphael, the energetical ſtyle of Julio Romano, the admirable *naïveté* of Leonard da Vinci, the ſublime art, and what ſome even term the profound philoſophy, of Pouſſin.

The ſecond claſs comprehends the old academy, which ſtill affects its theatrical majeſty, and its ancient manner and ſyſtem, now deemed *obſolete*.

The third conſiſts of thoſe who lean towards the new ſchool, but who continually diſplay the early impreſſions of education on minds not calculated to ſoar above its prejudices.

If we are to believe ſome of their countrymen, theſe various diviſions of the art diſplay the age of ignorance, that is about to diſappear; the age of true taſte, that begins to dawn; and the age of philoſophy, that already ſhoots forth the firſt rays of its ſplendor.

1. *Marcus-Curtius devoting himſelf for his Country.* *By* Callet.

The principal ſubject and acceſſories are equally theatrical. On one ſide are the prieſts, and all the appendages of a ſuperſtition long ſince exploded. The popular curioſity and admiration; a horrid gulph, emitting a dreary, doleful flame: all theſe prepare the mind for the hero, who precipitates himſelf on horſeback!

This is a grand ſubject, but the critics have pronounced (to adopt a *vulgariſm* frequently made uſe of by our own artiſts), that *it is badly handled*. In the firſt place, it is ſaid to be pantomimical, the deſign devoid of judgment, and the colouring far too gaudy. In ſhort, the artiſt is adviſed to ſtudy Sadolet's picture on the ſame ſubject, and to re-peruſe Livy.

« Mota

"Mota loco tellus ſpatii diſcrimine vaſto
Abſtiterat, medioque foro patefacta vorago
Abrupta in præceps, immenſa, oriſque profundi,
Tartareas referans fauces."

"Acer erat bello et primis ſpectatus in armis
Curtius, eductum Curibus quem antiqua vetuſtis.
Nobilitas laude et ſerie decorabat avorum.

2. *The Releaſe of Ariſtomenes.* By Debret, *one of David's ſcholars.*

The ſcene is the inſide of a ruſtic manſion. The warrior is ſeen ſtanding near a table, with his hands tied together by cords. A young and beautiful female, animated by the preſence of the hero, and favoured by the ſlumber of the guards, who had been made drunk on purpoſe, cuts the unworthy bands, by means of a ſword taken from one of the ſoldiers. An old woman holds a lamp, the melancholy reflection of whoſe light ſpreads a myſterious air over the whole ſcene. The moon, at the ſame time, is ſeen to riſe, and the beholder is actually afraid, leſt her indiſcreet light ſhould betray the flight of the warrior.

This is a moſt intereſting compoſition, and nothing more can be wiſhed for by the claſſical ſpectator, than that the head of the ancient matron had been leſs harſh, and the figure of the young heroine more diſplayed.

3. *Olympias.* By Taillaſſon, *a Scholar of Vien.*

Certain aſſaſſins, ſent by Caſſander, gain admittance into the palace of Olympias, where, as if ſuddenly penetrated with horror at their intentions, they caſt their eyes on the ground and drop their daggers on the appearance of the queen-dowager. This princeſs, with wonderful majeſty diſplayed on her forehead, and indignation and reproach beaming from her countenance, while her arms are extending towards the ſtatue of her ſon, and her breaſt uncovered, exclaims, "Would you dare to attempt the life of the mother of Alexander?" This picture diſplays great talents; the faults are but trifling, and it would, in this caſe, be ungracious to point them out—

"Verum ubi plura nitent in carmine, non ego paucis
Offendar maculis."

4. *The Country in Danger*; *a Sketch by* Lethiers.

A coloſſal figure, ſeated on an immenſe baſe, repreſents Fame ſupporting Liberty and Equality. Around are ſeen arms and military enſigns, intermingled with groupes of warriors, women, and children. A magiſtrate receives the oath, on the part of the ſoldiers, either to conquer or periſh, while a ſecretary by his ſide inſcribes their names. A father preſents his five ſons, and receives a civic crown in return; the women confer arms and embraces at the ſame time on the young men, burning with a love for their country, and panting after the laurels that are to be earned in the blood-ſtained field of Mars. This is allowed on all hands to be an effort of genius.

5. *Combats of the firſt Inhabitants of the Earth with Wild Beaſts, according to the Deſcription of the Poet Lucretius. By* Perrin.

On the fore-ground of the picture are women and children in flight; at a diſtance are ſeen men and monſters ſtruggling for ſuperiority; between the parties is a torrent. So much for the ſubject: as to the compoſition, the painter has erred, in converting the ſubordinate into a principal, and the principal into a ſubordinate; for it appears evident that the combat ought to be next the eye, while the effects of female terror, although ſtill viſible, ſhould recede from it:—but the artiſt was reſolved to paint women and children, in which he excels; and, in that caſe, he ought to have choſen another ſubject.

6. *The Return of Marcus-Sextus. By* Guerin, *a Scholar of Regnault.*

Marcus-Sextus, eſcaping from the proſcriptions of Sylla, on his return to his own houſe finds his wife dead, and his daughter mourning over her corpſe. The head of the inconſolable huſband is ſublime, and the attitude mournful; he appears to be motionleſs and diſtracted, and reſembles not the Ugolino of Reynolds, but of Dante.

This charming picture will form not only an epoch in the French ſchool, but even in the hiſtory of the art, for the expreſſion of Sextus rivals that of Brutus, by David; and of Beliſarius, by Gerard.

The French painters have, on this occaſion, exhibited another inſtance of diſintereſtedneſs, for they have expreſſed their admiration by means of a wreathe attached to the picture, with the following inſcription:

"Laurier donné par les Artiſtes."
(Laurel preſented by the Artiſtes.)

On this occaſion, in conformity with the French cuſtoms, a banquet, at which all the artiſts and ſeveral men of letters aſſiſted, took place.

Vien, the reſtorer of the French ſchool, was ſolemnly crowned, while the palms which had been decreed to the two pupils of Regnault and David (one of whom was the

the author of this picture) were entwined around the temples of their maſters.

7. *Dædalus and Icarus.* *By* Landon, *a ſcholar of Regnault.*

This alſo is a charming picture; the ſubject is from Ovid.

——" Geminas opifex libravit in alas
Ipſe ſuum corpus, motâque pependit in aurâ;
Inſtruit," &c.

8. *Vertumnus and Pomona.* *By* Merimée, *a ſcholar of Vincent.*

This compoſition, at one and the ſame time, exhibits grace and voluptuouſneſs, but it abounds with ſeducing faults. The grove, which is charming, appears to envelope the forward god and the fainting nymph in its ſhade; on the other hand, the landſcape is harſh, and the drapery ungraceful. Beſides, Vertumnus is far too tall, and the right foot of Pomona is diſtorted.

9. *A Hiſtorical Landſcape.* *By* Van der Burch.

The French government being deſirous to perpetuate the memory of the combat between Philip Rouzeau, a huſbandman in the department of *l'Arriage*, and a monſtrous bear, that ſpread terror and deſolation through the neighbourhood, ſeizes the moment when, being deprived of his arms by his adverſary during the conflict, the brave peaſant, as a laſt effort, plunges his hand into the throat of the monſter, and inſtantly choaks him!

LIST OF DISEASES IN LONDON.

Monthly Report of Diſeaſes admitted under the Care of the Phyſicians of the Finſbury Diſpenſary, St. John's Square, Clerkenwell.

The Diſtrict, in which the Patients of the Finſbury Diſpenſary are viſited, comprehends the Pariſhes of St. James, and of St. John, Clerkenwell; of St. Luke; of St. Sepulchre, within and without; of St. Bartholomew, the Great and the Leſs; the Liberties of the Rolls, and of Glaſs-Houſe Yard; the Town of Iſlington; the Pariſhes of St. Pancras; of St. Andrew, Holborn; and of St. George the Martyr, Queen's-ſquare. This Tract of Ground may properly enough be termed, a North-Weſtern Diſtrict of the Metropolis.

Liſt of Diſeaſes, &c. from Feb. 20, to March 20.

	No. of Caſes.
Continued Fever	15
Catarrhal Fever	3
Scarlet Fever	7
Aphthous ſore throat	3
Pneumonia	3
Peripneumonia notha	4
Eryſipelas	1
Hæmoptyſis	3
Rheumatiſm	4
Dyſentery	2
Pulmonary complaints without fever	54
Dyſpepſia	8
Aſthenia	11
Chlorоſis and Amenorrhœa	7
Menorrhagia	3
Leucorrhœa	3
Nephralgia calculoſa	3
Hyſteria	2
Hypochondriaſis	2
Cephalæa	4
Enterodynia	2
Diarrhœa	11
Conſtipatio	2
Inteſtinal Hæmorrhagy	2
Phyſconia abdominalis	3
Dropſy	6
Gout	2
Paraplegia	1
Hemiplegia	1
Pulmonary conſumption	5
Urinæ Incontinentia	1
Hooping Cough	3
Infantile Fever	4
Meſenteric Fever	2
Chronic cutaneous diſeaſes	9

The periodical account of diſeaſes, thus offered to the public, is not intended as an exact epitome of the ſtate of epidemics, whether of the acute or chronic kind, which prevail throughout the whole of the metropolis. The different circumſtances of the rich and poor occaſion a ſtriking diverſity in their diſeaſes. While, by cleanlineſs and a free circulation of air, by a generous diet, warm cloathing, and a dry and comfortable habitation, the one claſs eſcape the effects of febrile and other contagions, and neither feel the debility of want, nor the inclemency of winter; a plain and ſcanty meal, earned by the ſweat of the brow, a hardineſs of conſtitution, and a mind little agitated by care, exempt the other, though not in an equal degree, from the diſorders which luxury, indolence, and mental anxiety entail on their opulent, and apparently more enviable, neighbours. A faſhionable phyſician attending on the rich, and another in the ſame diſtrict, and at the ſame time, viſiting the ſick poor, would

would preſent liſts of diſeaſes widely different: gout and hyſteria might ſtand foremoſt in the one; contagious fever, and dyſentery in the other. It is to be lamented, however, that from the ſedentary life to which a great portion of the poor in large cities are ſubjected, and from the univerſal and exceſſive uſe of tea, and particularly of ſpirituous liquors, which prevails amongſt them, a conſiderable number of complaints, which were once almoſt peculiar to the rich, are now ſuperadded to thoſe which more eſpecially attend a ſtate of poverty; ſo that a report of the diſeaſes of the lower claſs may, in too many inſtances, be regarded as a general ſpecimen.

It is well known, that an acute diſeaſe is often epidemic in one part of an extenſive city, while in another few or no traces of it are to be found; that frequently it does not, till after a conſiderable time, ſpread itſelf univerſally; or perhaps after a partial extenſion only, it becomes extinct, leaving many parts wholly untouched by its influence.

It is obvious alſo, that of many kinds of epidemics, a ſmall proportion of caſes only fall under the notice of medical practitioners. This obſervation applies particularly to thoſe diſeaſes of the poor which are of ſhort duration, or are mild in their nature. Hence, in a public diſpenſary, it is found, that the caſes of meaſles, of ſcarlet fever, and of hooping-cough, bear not the ſame ratio to the actual prevalence of thoſe complaints, as the caſes of moſt other diſeaſes which occur in ſimilar practice. It may be noticed alſo, that an inſtance of ſmall-pox is rarely to be met with at a diſpenſary, owing probably to the general uſe of inoculation, and to the eſtabliſhment of a ſmall-pox hoſpital.

Notwithſtanding theſe circumſtances, however, it is preſumed, from the example of ſimilar reports lately preſented to the public, that ſuch an one as that now propoſed to be given, may afford ſome uſeful information reſpecting many epidemic diſeaſes both chronic and acute, ſuch for inſtance as of fevers, pneumonia, dyſentery, diarrhœa, rheumatiſm, catarrhal affections, &c.

Were a certain number of phyſicians, in different parts of the metropolis, as well thoſe who belong to medical charities, as thoſe who are engaged in extenſive private practice, to unite in publiſhing periodically the reſult of their obſervations; an accurate and comprehenſive view would then be regularly obtained of the ſtate and progreſs of all the diſeaſes which prevail throughout London; and there is good reaſon to believe, that, from ſuch a plan well conducted, a body of evidence might, in no long time, be produced, which would elucidate many obſcure and intricate points relating to epidemic diſeaſes. That it would, in the mean time, prove a uſeful guide to practitioners in general, no one who is ignorant of the influence of epidemic diſorders on each other will venture to deny.

The moſt important claſs of diſeaſes, enumerated in the foregoing liſt, is that of continued fevers. Under this term are comprehended the typhus and ſynochus, in their different degrees and varieties, whether ariſing from contagion, or from cold and other debilitating cauſes. Fevers, we are happy to ſay, have, for ſome time paſt, been gradually declining, both as to the frequency of their occurrence, and the malignity of their ſymptoms. The number of caſes during the months of October, November, and December of the laſt year, were to thoſe which have happened ſince the beginning of the preſent, nearly in the proportion of four to one.

The accurate deſcription of the fever which prevailed at the latter end of the autumn in another quarter of the town, inſerted in the *Medical Journal for November, accords in general with the ſymptoms of that which occurred within the ſame period in the Finſbury diſtrict: there were, however, ſome circumſtances of diſtinction. The latter was decidedly of a leſs malignant nature; for, of between fifty and ſixty caſes, which fell under the obſervation and treatment of one of the phyſicians, in October and November, three only terminated in death; whereas, in the former, the proportion of fatal caſes was as one in four,—ten out of forty-one having died. In the latter alſo, a diſtinct criſis was ſeldom or ever obſervable, the ſigns of amendment ſhewing themſelves in the moſt gradual manner, ſo that it was difficult to mark the exact time of their appearance. Theſe ſigns for the moſt part were, the patient becoming compoſed, and falling into an eaſy and refreſhing ſleep, after a ſtate of watchfulneſs and irritation; his expreſſing himſelf to be more comfortable in his general feelings; the eyes and countenance reſuming their natural aſpect; the edges of the tongue beginning to look clean; the pulſe becoming ſtronger, more ſteady, and leſs frequent; a diminution of the heat of the ſkin, and a return of its uſual ſoftneſs. Of theſe beneficial changes, ſometimes one, ſometimes another, gave the earlieſt notice of recovery; but the firſt ray of hope was generally reflected from the eyes, and the features of the face.

The moſt common period of the termination of this fever was the end of ſecond week, or about the fourteenth or fifteenth day. In a few caſes, the diſeaſe was protracted to an unuſual length, in one of which, a univerſal yellowneſs of the ſkin, pain about the region of the liver, and violent vomiting, twice occurred, at firſt during the third week, and the ſecond time at the end of the ſixth, when it proved fatal. The patient, who

* See Report of Diſeaſes, by a Phyſician at the Weſt End of the Town.

was

was a woman rather advanced in life, there was reason to believe, had been addicted to habits which particularly injure the hepatic system. In several, the disease terminated within the first week: in the greater part of these, there had been an opportunity of administering an emetic soon after its commencement. The decided power of emetics, in cutting short the fever, or in rendering it more mild in its symptoms, was strikingly exemplified in a variety of instances. A state of watchfulness and irritation was more than usually common, and proved exceedingly distressing. During the first stage of the fever, it was seldom removed, and often aggravated, by remedies, particularly by opium. This medicine, however, about the middle or end of the second week, was employed with the very best effects, especially when given in doses not exceeding a quarter of a grain, repeated at intervals of about five or six hours. In one case, the *tinct. opii*, with a suitable quantity of *linim. saponis*, was rubbed on the legs and thighs, and was succeeded by profound sleep, after it had been administered internally without any soporific operation whatever. In some patients there were excruciating pains of the limbs, so that they cried out as though they had been affected with acute rheumatism. In some also, especially about the beginning of November, there were considerable apthous ulcerations of the throat. A cough was a most common attendant, and not unfrequently was so violent and harrassing as to require particular attention. In a few, pneumonic inflammation supervened, forming a combination of symptoms than which there are few more embarrassing to the physician in the history of acute diseases. To abate the inflammation in these circumstances, it is seldom that more powerful means are admissible, than the application of leeches and blisters about the thorax. The cautious use of antimonials and opiates may be joined to that of demulcents and diluents, and a gentle emetic may sometimes be had recourse to with advantage, if there be not too great debility. Perhaps calomel, in alterative doses, joined with opium, as recommended by Drs. Hamilton, Duncan, and Wright, is here especially indicated. In one case which ended favourably, it was tried to the amount of about 5 grains in forty-eight hours, joined with a small quantity of opium and antimonial powder. What was its precise effect, or whether it had any effect at all in removing the inflammation, could not be determined from a single instance, when other means, as blisters and an emetic, had also been employed.

The bark, although it did not appear positively hurtful, was certainly attended with no advantage in the early stage of the disease; in the later periods, however, it was manifestly useful in supporting the strength, and apparently in accelerating the extinction of the fever.

The washing the body with cold water was tried on a few patients, in some of whom it seemed to bring on severe catarrhal symptoms, and it was very unpleasant to the feelings of others; it was prescribed only when there was a preternatural degree of heat, and an increased action of the arterial system; circumstances pointed out by Dr. Currie as demanding and rendering safe its administration. Blisters were not employed, except for the relief of topical affections.

The fever, as it has prevailed during the present month, has assumed the character of the typhus mitior.

It is not wonderful, that, of all diseases, those affecting the organs of respiration should still continue the most numerous, when it is considered how much they are influenced by the sensible qualities of the atmosphere, which for a long time past have had a peculiar tendency to produce them.

Of the cases of scarlatina, noticed in the list, four were succeeded by anasarca, which yielded with difficulty to the remedies employed. The patients were children.

A diarrhœa has lately been very common, and has supervened on many other disorders, both chronic and acute.

The case of paraplegia occurred in a delicate girl, between thirteen and fourteen years of age, without any obvious cause. It took place in the night during sleep, on awaking from which, she found herself totally deprived of the power of motion, with some diminution of sensation in the lower extremities. At the expiration of a fortnight, on awaking again from sleep, she was agreeably surprised at being able to get out of bed, and walk about the room. She has been similarly affected three or four times within the last two years. During the complaint she is low-spirited, and loses her appetite; her bowels also are remarkably torpid.

March 20, 1800. W. W. J. R.

THE NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. BURNS FOR FIRE GRATES.

A PATENT was granted to JAMES BURNS of the city of Glasgow, Builder, for an invention of certain improvements applicable to fire grates, stoves, &c. The principal circumstance in this invention is that of bringing the air which supplies the fire through a pipe which communicates with the external air out of the room, which is warmed by the fire place, in

in common fires it is well known that the air neceſſary for conſuming the fuel, is ſupplied from the room itſelf, chiefly the lower part: and hence where there is a briſk fire, and the chimney only wide enough to convey away the ſmoke and heated air, there is a conſtant current of cold air ruſhing in under the door, between the window frames and through every crevice of the room, in order to keep up the neceſſary ſupply. On this account the room is indeed well ventilated, but not ſo much or ſo uniformly heated as if the fire were ſupplied from without with air, and that in the room not ſo conſtantly changed. The fire-place here recommended is an elegant ſtove of the form of an urn, open at the top, and ſet in the uſual receſs for the fire. This ſtove has a grate at the part where it begins to grow narrow, and beneath this, an air pipe not communicating with the room, but paſſing, where it can be done, between two of the joiſts under the floor, and opening at the outſide of the houſe. The ſpace lying between the grate and the air pipe, or that which forms the pedeſtal of the urn-ſhaped ſtove, is a kind of moveable drawer that collects the aſhes as they fall from the fire, where they remain without flying about into the room, and may be taken out and emptied at any time. The air pipe is ſo contrived as to paſs quite under the pedeſtal, and to be then reflected backwards and upwards, ſo as to enter the cavity of the ſtove juſt above the drawer for the aſhes. Where the further orifice of the air pipe cannot be conveniently carried to the outſide of the houſe, it may be made to open into a cellar or any cool room, and it will alſo have the advantage of keeping this room always fully ventilated without giving it any heat whenever a fire is burning at the grate in the other end of the pipe.

The patentee has beſides connected with this invention, a contrivance for applying a ſemicircular ſafeguard or high fender of wire-work, to prevent the dreadful accidents that have ſo frequently ariſen from the cloaths of ladies or children catching fire.

The improvement here introduced appears to be one which merits public attention, for it is unqueſtionable that in the preſent way of warming our apartments, we recieve much leſs benefit than we ought from the quantity of fuel conſumed. This defect will certainly be remedied in part by the preſent contrivance, and will render rooms leſs obnoxious to thoſe currents of cold air ſetting in from the door to the fire place, which are ſo juſtly complained of. At the ſame time the view of a fire, which is ſo neceſſary to Engliſh ideas of a comfortable fire-ſide, will be in a great meaſure retained by the open ſpace at the top of the ſtove. With regard to the novelty of this invention, it is ſimply in applying to the parlour a very well known and not very uncommon conſtruction for furnaces for chemical purpoſes. The ſuperior advantage of bringing a ſtream of cold air from without to ſupply the furnace, inſtead of the heated air of a laboratory, has been known to every chemiſt in every country for centuries; and the very conſtruction here mentioned of confining the draught of a fire place to an air tube communicating to a diſtant part, has been practiſed in various inſtances.

MR. CLAY'S FOR BUTTONS.

A PATENT was granted in February laſt, to Mr. HENRY CLAY of Birmingham, Japanner, for a new method of manufacturing buttons out of a material not before uſed for that purpoſe.

The material here made uſe of is ſlate, cut into thin layers, ſo as to be readily worked. The piece of ſlate is firſt cut or filed into the form of a button, leaving a croſs at the top to receive the knot of the catgut or ſilk, which is to be put through holes perforated through the ſlate, and the ends afterwards tied in a knot, to keep them faſt to the ſlate. Then another piece of ſlate is to be glued to the top of the former piece, and the button finiſhed by turning in a lathe. A metal ſtud and ſhank may be added, if neceſſary, by cementing it to the ſlate cut in a proper form.

MR. HINDMARSH'S FOR A POWER.

A PATENT was granted laſt November to Mr. ROBERT HINDMARSH of Walworth, Surrey, Printer, for a method of applying an elementary power to any kind of machinery.

The curious and aſtoniſhing effects of the preſſure of water in proportion to its height, and not depending on its bulk, is known to every one acquainted with the firſt elements of hydraulics, under the appellation of the hydroſtatical paradox. The invention claimed by the patentee, is in the application of this law of fluids ſo as to produce a regular power, for the purpoſes of machinery. This is done in the ſimple method given in this ſpecification, by providing a cylinder, containing a moveable piſton water-tight, with a rod working through a ſtuffing box, alſo water-tight

tight; and adding two tubes opening within the cylinder, one at the top, and the other at the bottom; and each tube connected with a longer one placed perpendicularly or nearly ſo, and riſing to as great a height as a fall of water can be procured. The upright tube being then filled from the top by a ſtream of water, it is cut off, by a cock or valve, from that going to the upper part of the piſton, whence the water enters below the piſton by the inferior orifice, and forces it up: the lower cock is then ſhut, the upper one opened, and the preſſure of the column of water admitted above the piſton, which forces it down again, and thus an alternate motion is procured. The water contained in the cylinder, when it has performed its office, paſſes off through orifices above and below, being forced out by each ſucceeding motion of the piſton. If the height of water in the perpendicular tube be ten feet, the preſſure on the piſton of a three feet diameter cylinder will be equal to a power of 5368 lb. if 20 feet high, the power will be 10737lb. and ſo in direct proportion to the height.

The more complex application of this power deſcribed by the inventor, conſiſts (with regard to its general principle) in applying the hydroſtatic preſſure to the bottom only of the piſton of another cylinder, by means of a pipe with a funnel or reſervoir attached to its higheſt parts, whilſt a great weight laid on the top of the piſton, ſerves as a counter-balancing preſſure, but not quite equal to that of the column of water. When this laſt is admitted to the bottom of the cylinder, it raiſes the piſton with its ſuperincumbent weight; but when this motion is performed, the cup-reſervoir on the top of the tube now emptied, together with the upper part of the tube which is full, are depreſſed by a wheel that is moved by a power from the firſt mentioned cylinder; and the actual height of the incumbent water in the tube being leſſened, the weight on the piſton becomes now the heavieſt, and again unites it to the bottom. Thus an alternate motion is produced; and by means of two cylinders in alliance with each other, the one may, beſides an actual gain of power for mechanical purpoſes, pump up the waſte water from the other, and return it to a proper height to perform again its office as an hydroſtatical power.

DIXIE'S AND MAPLESTONE'S FOR RAISING WATER.

A PATENT was granted to MESSRS. DIXIE and MAPLESTONE, of Wood-ſtreet, Cheapſide, for a method of raiſing water from wells and other deep places.

This machine conſiſts of an endleſs tubical chain, deſcending to the bottom of the well and revolving round a vertical wheel, placed over the aperture at top. Every link of the chain is a bucket, made of pewter, copper, or iron, which aſcends full, and, in turning over the wheel, empties its contents into a trough, which conveys away the water from the mouth of the well.

Several machines of a conſtruction ſomewhat ſimilar to the preſent, have been uſed for various purpoſes. In Spain and Portugal one on this principle, but of much ruder workmanſhip, is in common uſe for drawing water. The machine uſed in ſome of the ports in this kingdom for cleanſing rivers of their mud is founded on the ſame principle, being compoſed of a ſeries of wooden troughs revolving round an axis which aſcend full, and in deſcending empty themſelves into the hold of a lighter ſtationed cloſe by. One of the moſt ſimple and ingenious machines on this conſtruction is one uſed by the Chineſe, a plate of which is given in Sir G. Staunton's Account of Lord Macartney's Embaſſy, for raiſing water to a conſiderable height, where there is already a ſlight fall, which is conſtructed entirely of bamboo veſſels in the form of a piſtol barrel fixed to the circumference of a large wheel of the ſame material and revolving along with it.

The invention of the patentee applies this principle in an ingenious manner and, by means of the tubical chain revolving round a ſmall axis, unites the advantages of very ſimple apparatus with the power of application to any depth.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In March, 1800.

FRANCE.

THE government of Bonaparte aſſumes every day not only the vigour of a well compacted monarchy, but ſomething of that ſplendour ſo congenial to the habits and diſpoſitions of the French. He has his regular *levees*, his magnificent proceſſions, and his triumphant entrances

to

to the Palace of Republicaniſm. The name of Bonaparte in the mouth of the Pariſian populace is as favourite and proud an expreſſion as that of Louis the Great a century ago; and the Firſt Conſul poſſeſſes all the power without the reſponſibility of a king. It cannot, however, be denied that he has exerciſed his diſcretionary ſway (for ſuch it in a great meaſure is, notwithſtanding the *Tribunates*, *Legiſlative Bodies*, and *Councils* of *State*) with a *clemency* and *moderation*, which would have reflected honour on any cauſe.

The preparations for opening the campaign, are very formidable on both ſides. In *Italy*, unleſs ſome extraordinary viciſſitude takes place, the fortreſſes and ſtrong places in the poſſeſſion of the Auſtrians, muſt prove an inſurmountable barrier againſt the renewed aggreſſions of the French; Switzerland is ſo completely exhauſted, that it will probably be ſuffered to enjoy the benefits of neutrality, that it may recover from the horrid exceſſes, and cruel ravages, committed by its allies and enemies; and we may therefore naturally look to the *Lower Rhine*, as the great ſcene of action between the belligerent powers.

The general eſteem in which national banks have been held for above a century, has induced the government of France to the recent eſtabliſhment of a bank at Paris, under the direction of ſeveral of the leading merchants and bankers of that city. It is called the Bank of France, and in the act of its incorporation, which is juſt publiſhed, its capital is ſtated at thirty millions of livres; this capital is divided into 30,000 ſhares, and the bank is to diſcount bills of exchange, notes payable to order, and to iſſue notes payable to bearer.

The order of the day for the 12th of Febuary, for the Conſular guard, and all the troops of the Republic, was as follows: "Waſhington is no more—That great man fought againſt tyranny—He firmly eſtabliſhed the liberty of his country—His memory will ever be dear to the French People, as it muſt be to every friend of freedom in the two worlds, and eſpecially to the French ſoldiers, who like him and the Americans bravely fought for Liberty and Equality." The Firſt Conſul in conſequence orders, that for ten days black crape ſhall be ſuſpended to all the ſtandards and flags of the French Republic."

The ſtrength of General Moreau's army on the Rhine, is eſtimated in the Paris papers at 130,000 men, without including a corps of reſerve. The cavalry conſiſts of nearly 20,000 men, and there are eight regiments of flying artillery, having attached to each of them a train of 32 field-pieces and 16 howitzers.

Letters from the right bank of the Rhine ſtate, that the whole Auſtrian army is quitting its cantonments, to proceed to the banks of the Rhine and Necker. The militia and troops of the Empire are to join the army. A German paper publiſhes the following liſt of the forces, which are to ſecond the Imperial army, viz. 12,000 Bavarians, 4500 Wirtemberghers, 4000 Mentz troops, 2000 Bamberghers; beſides the militia of the Voralberg, and of Anterior Auſtria, of Suabia, and Franconia, which will form a total of 20,000 or 24,000 men; but it muſt be obſerved, that theſe militia troops are little uſed to military operations.

The plan of a law recently introduced into the French legiſlative body, for inveſting the executive power, with the right of enrolling and embodying for the military ſervice all the young men who on the 23d of laſt September had completed their twenty-firſt year, is almoſt the only act which bears any affinity to the proceedings of the late government. The conſcription, which would produce a diſpoſeable force of about 300,000 men, muſt be conſidered as a meaſure intended to inſpire the allies with terror rather than to produce a powerful and immediate effect, for a very important part of the campaign muſt elapſe before the troops newly levied, could be in a ſtate of readineſs to take the field.

PRUSSIA.

An offenſive and defenſive alliance between this court and that of France is ſpoken of, againſt certain deſigns which other powers are ſuppoſed to entertain. It is ſaid, that the miniſters were ſeriouſly engaged with the object in the late conferences which they have had with the French ambaſſador. Although this important intelligence be yet but a report, it is nevertheleſs given ſo circumſtantially, that it is difficult not to give credit to it, particularly when we ſee Ruſſia aſſembling ſo many troops on the frontiers of Pruſſia.

AMERICA.

The funeral oration on the death of General Waſhington was delivered by Major-general Lee, Member of Congreſs from Virginia. It reverts to the period of youth, when he was aid-de-camp to the gallant and ill-fated Braddock. It traces him from the commencement to the concluſion of the American war; from the acknowledgment of American independence, to the eſtabliſhment of the

American conſtitution; it accompanies him through the eventful period of his magiſtracy; it follows him to his final retirement and death. "His fame," ſays the orator, "ſurvives, bounded only by the limits of the earth, and by the extent of the human mind. He ſurvives in our hearts—in the growing knowledge of our children—in the affection of the good throughout the world: and when our monuments ſhall be done away, when nations now exiſting ſhall be no more, ſtill ſhall the glory of Waſhington ſhine unfaded, and die not until the love of virtue ceaſe on earth, or earth itſelf ſink into chaos." As a literary production, this oration cannot be commended.

According to letters from Paris, dated the 8th of March, it appears that the American miniſters, David, Elſworth, and Murray, are to be immediately engaged in negociation, and a commiſſion has been named to that effect by the Firſt Conſul, compoſed of Joſeph Bonaparte, Fleurieu, and Roederer; Niourgeres, ſecretary.

EAST INDIES.

The Marquis Welleſley has been pleaſed to grant penſions for life, to the following principal ſurviving Sirdars of the late Tippo Sultaun, to the amount ſpecified after the name of each, viz.

	Star Pagodas per annum.
Meer Gholum Ali Meer, Suddoor	3000
Gholum Ali Khan, Vakeel	3000
Ali Reza Khan, ditto	3000
Badruz Zemaun Khan	3000
Syed Mahomed Khan	2400

And to perſons who held inferior officers under the late government of Myſore, ſtipends or allowances equal to half the amount of their ſalaries granted by the Sultaun, ſuch ſtipends to be continued to them during good behaviour, or ſo long as they ſhall remain unemployed, either by the Company or its allies.

The ſale of the captured property at Seringapatam, commenced on the 15th of Auguſt, for the purpoſe of making a dividend to the army; the articles conſiſted of cloths of different kinds, precious ſtones, &c.

IRELAND.

In the Iriſh Parliament, on the 17th of February, Mr. Corry, Chancellor of the Exchequer, entered into an hiſtorical account of Ireland, attributing the late rebellion to the writings and ſpeeches of Mr. Grattan, and to ſimilar cauſes, and concluded by moving a reſolution in favour of an union. Mr. Grattan replied with much warmth, rebutting the charge againſt him, and attributing to the corruption of the partiſans of government all the calamities with which the country had been afflicted. Mr. Corry repeated his ſtatement, to which Mr. Grattan replied, in terms of peculiar ſeverity. Mr. Corry retired, and ſent by General Craddock a meſſage to Mr. Grattan, who inſtantly left the houſe, attended by Mr. Metge. The parties fought, and the fifth ſhot Mr. Grattan's ball lodged in Mr. Corry's arm; but it being extracted, he returned to the houſe; where on a diviſion, the numbers were, for the motion 161, againſt it 115. Majority in favour of a Legiſlative Union 46.

Lord Caſtlereagh, in a committee of the whole houſe, (Feb. 21ſt) moved the firſt article of the Union, which was to the following purport.

Article 1ſt. Reſolved, that for the purpoſe of eſtabliſhing a union, upon the baſis ſtated in the reſolutions of the two houſes of parliament of Great Britain, communicated by his majeſty's command, in the meſſage ſent to this houſe, by his Excellency the Lord-lieutenant, it would be fit to propoſe, that the kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland ſhall upon the 1ſt day of January in the year 1801 be united into one kingdom, by the name of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland.—Upon this reſolution a debate took place, but the motion was in the end carried without a diviſion.

Article 2nd. Went to propoſe, that it would be fit that the ſucceſſion to the Imperial crown of the ſaid united kingdom ſhall continue limited and ſettled in the ſame manner as the ſucceſſion to the Imperial Crown of the ſaid kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland now ſtands limited and ſettled, according to the exiſting laws, and to the terms of the Union between England and Scotland.

Article 3d. Reſolved, that for the ſame purpoſe it would be fit to propoſe, that the ſaid United Kingdom be repreſented in one and the ſame parliament, to be ſtiled the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

Some further debate took place on each of theſe reſolutions, but they were alſo carried without a diviſion; after which the houſe adjourned.

Lord Caſtlereagh, on the 24th of Feb. called the attention of the gentlemen to the ſeventh article, relating to finance and contribution, and moved its adoption.

The motion was oppoſed by the Speaker, Sir John Parnell, Meſſrs. J. C. Beresford, Ogle

Ogle, and Lee; and ſupported by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Colonel Maxwell moved, that the chairman do leave the chair. The houſe then divided upon that motion,

Ayes 108—Noes 152—Majority 44.

The houſe on the 28th of February, reſolved itſelf into a committee on the Union, when the commercial article was taken into conſideration.

The Right Hon. John Beresford moved the reſolution. The ſpeaker oppoſed it; aſked what advantage this arrangement gave, which was not offered the country by the propoſition of 1785. Mr. Bereſford replied, that by this arrangement the prohibitory duties of England on her raw materials of manufacture would be removed. In the courſe of the debate, the Settlement of 1782 was alluded to.

Lord Caſtlereagh treated the Settlement of 1782, as a chimera with reſpect to ultimate arrangement, and hoped he ſhould hear no more of the ſilly doctrine of final adjuſtment.

Mr. Grattan replied in very ſtrong terms to his lordſhip, whom he conſidered as a young man that laughed at an argument which he was unable to anſwer. Mr. Commiſſioner Beresford, Lord Caſtlereagh, and Sir John Blaquiere, argued in favour of the commercial article, which was combated by the Speaker, Mr. Goold, Colonel Barry, and ſeveral others; when the committee proceeded to the examination of ſome principal merchants and traders, with reſpect to the probable effect of the commercial arrangements propoſed.

The firſt witneſs, Mr. Pim, ſaid he was of opinion, that if the protecting duties on the importation of Engliſh cotton were taken off, it would ruin the Iriſh manufacture.

The next witneſs, Mr. Orr, concurred in the ſame opinion: his examination laſted till near two o'clock on Saturday morning, when the committee adjourned, and agreed to proceed in the evening to the examination of other witneſſes.

The ſame day, after ſome ordinary buſineſs, the Houſe of Commons reſolved itſelf into a committee of ways and means.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, ſtated

The total of the ſupply wanted for the year, at	£.7,159,201
To ſatisfy this, there remained in the treaſury a ſurplus of	500,000
The revenues he eſtimated at	2,300,000
Making together	2,800,000
Which, deducted from the total of the ſupplies wanted, left a reſidue of leſs than 4,500,000l. but the difference he would let ſtand for unforeſeen charges, and would therefore take the ſum to be provided for, at	4,500,000

He proceeded to ſtate thoſe ſources from which he propoſed to raiſe the ſums wanted to defray the intereſt of the loan.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Houſe of Commons, on the 21ſt of February, in a committee of ſupply, voted for the extra of the army

	£.2,500,000
Deficiences of Grants laſt year	447,000
Foreign and Secret Services	150,000
Addreſſes of that Houſe	26,000
French Emigrants, and American Loyaliſts	242,000
Deficiencies laſt year on this account	7,574
Civil Eſtabliſhment of Upper Canada	7,950
Ditto Nova Scotia	5,540
Ditto New Brunſwick	4,650
Ditto Iſle St. John	1,900
Ditto Cape Breton	1,840
Ditto Newfoundland	1,640
Ditto Bahama Iſlands	4,100
Ditto Bermudas	580
Ditto Dominica	600
Ditto New South Wales	6,300
Bills from ditto	24,074
Expence of the Alien Act	6,369
Employment of Convicts	32,353

On the 24th of February, the Lord Mayor preſented a petition from the Livery of the City of London, in common hall aſſembled, praying that houſe to interpoſe with his Majeſty, that he would be graciouſly pleaſed to uſe his beſt endeavours to accompliſh peace "on ſafe and honourable terms." The attendance of the Livery on this occaſion at the common hall was uncommonly numerous; and it has been moſt clearly aſcertained ſince, that no perſons but liverymen were admitted. The petition expreſſed the voice of the city of London moſt unequivocally.

Mr. Pitt, on the ſame day; in adverting to the duty which his ſituation called him to, obſerved on this occaſion, he felt a gratification in being able to announce, that ſuch was the flattering and flouriſhing ſtate of the country, that he was enabled to ſay, its reſources completely met its neceſſities and its war neceſſities too; that he ſhould have but little occaſion now to call on the people for further aid in ſupport of the conteſt, and therefore he ſhould be brief in what he had to ſubmit to the committee firſt.

Navy

	£.	s.	d.
Navy	13,619,079	13	11
Army	11,350,079	11	10
Ordnance	1,695,956	17	11
Miſcellaneous Services	750,000		
Intereſt due to the Bank	816,650		
Deficiency of Ways and Means of 1799 . .	447,039		
Ditto of Land and Malt	350,000		
To pay off Exchequer Bills, raiſed by 39th of George III. .	2,506,250		
Ditto on Aids and Contributions . .	1,079,730		
Ditto of Supply 1800	1,914,000		
Reduction of National Debt	200,000		
Subſidies	3,000,000		
	37,728,785	3	8
Remained for unforeſeen Services . . .	1,771,215		
Total amount of Supply	39,500,000	3	8

To meet this expenditure, he was fortunate in being able to exhibit a ſtatement that would more than anſwer the object;

Sugar, Tobacco, and Malt,		£.	2,750,000
Exports, and Imports . .			1,250,000
Lottery			200,000
Ten per. cent. on Income	7,000,000		
Deduct Intereſt on 8,000,000			
11,000,000	1,700,000		5,300,000
13,500,000			
Bank Charter			3,000,000
Loan			18,500,000
Vote of Credit			3,000,000
Surplus Conſolidated Fund .			5,500,000
Total of Ways and Means			39,500,000

Meſſrs. Robarts and Co. Sir Francis Baring, and Mr. Giles, bade the ſame price by agreement; and being the loweſt bidders, the loan is divided between them. At the price of the market, when the bargain was concluded, the following is the calculation of the terms:

110l. Conſols, a 62 . .	68l.	4s.
47 Reduced, a 63 . .	29	12
Diſcount about . .	2	16
	100	12

Then entering into the terms of the loan, he ſtated, that the intereſt thereon would be only 4l. 14s. 2¼d. per cent. and that the total permanent charge thereon would be no more than 313,500l. to which he ſhould propoſe the following

New Taxes,

	£.
5 per cent duty on the higher Teas, which on an average would produce	130,000
On home-made Spirits, a duty of 1d. per gallon of waſh, which was at 5d. per gallon ſpirit, and would produce	100,000
On Foreign Spirits imported, an additional duty in proportion, the product whereof would be	120,000
	350,000
From which deducting the intereſt	313,500
There will be an annual Surplus of	36,500

On which he could not avoid congratulating the country.

Mr. Tierney made a few obſervations on the groſs evaſion of the mercantile world in diſcharging their moiety of the Income Tax; to which Mr. Pitt replied, ſtating, at the ſame time, his intention of remedying ſuch abuſes in future; and Mr. Burdon offering ſome obſervations, the report was ordered, and the houſe adjourned.

On the 26th of February, Mr. Tierney made a motion to aſcertain the preciſe object of the war with France. In his own mind he was convinced that the object was the reſtoration of monarchy in France. When the Chancellor of the Exchequer had been preſſed a few nights ago to ſay what that object was, he replied, *Security*. That, Mr. Tierney ſaid, was an anſwer by no means ſatisfactory to his mind; it was looſe and diffuſe—for that, without explaining the preciſe object of the war, Miniſters ſheltered themſelves under a vague and indefinable pretext. He did not riſe now for the purpoſe of making his political profeſſion of faith; but thus much he muſt obſerve, that no man was more attached to the Conſtitution under which he lived; no one more attached to the family on the throne. He was educated in theſe principles, and they were ſuch as nothing could eradicate from his mind. The tendency of the preſent motion was to induce Miniſters to avow preciſely the object of the war; for as Lord Grenville's Note had pronounced it to be the re-eſtabliſhment of the houſe of Bourdon on the throne of France, he ſaid ſome official documents ought to appear from Miniſters to ſhew that ſuch was not the object for which they were proſecuting the war. It was true, the Miniſter had ſaid *ſecurity* was the object, but his ſpeech could not have the ſame effect on France as if it were an official document. He

preſſed

preſſed this point, he ſaid, becauſe he knew that ſuch a declaration muſt have the effect of uniting all parties in France againſt our arms and thoſe of our allies. In ſupport of his argument that the reeſtabliſhment of the houſe of Bourdon was the object, he referred to the manifeſto of the Emperor of Ruſſia—to the conſultations held with the Count d'Artois, and the expreſſions of the Secretary at War. He next took notice of the petition preſented from 1600 Liverymen of the City of London. From this he deduced that peace was the deſire of a large majority of that body, the number of which was 8000, and yet only 1690 ſignatures could be procured, with all the engines of government at work for that purpoſe. He then touched on the circumſtance of the tax on income and convoys being pledged for years in the ſervice of the country, and eſtimated that the expence of the year 1800 would not be leſs than 63,400,000. He next adverted to the bad effects ſuch a declaration as that made by Lord Grenville, muſt have with reſpect to the cauſe of the Allies, when known in France. He was of opinion that the reſtoration of the houſe of Bourdon would be an unfortunate circumſtance for this country, as it would coſt us immenſe ſums to maintain ſuch a feeble government againſt the intrigues of the republicans, if it was poſſible to force a monarchical government on republican France. At length Mr. Tierney concluded by moving—"That it is not juſt or neceſſary to continue the war for the reſtoration of monarchy in France." Mr. Johnes ſeconded the motion—At length a diviſion took place for the order of the day, when the numbers were, For the order of the day 143—againſt it 44—majority, 99.

Mr. P. Coke, on the 5th of March, in purſuance of the notice he gave on the preceding day, moved for leave to bring in a bill for better ſettling the diſputes between the maſters and miſtreſſes of families and their menial or domeſtic ſervants. He did not wiſh to alter the principle of the law, nor yet to extend it; but merely to bring it back to its original elements. It was founded on ſuch principles of equity, that he had no oppoſition to expect, either from the maſters or the ſervants. The only claſs of perſons who could poſſibly feel aggrieved would be the magiſtrates, as they would receive a conſiderable portion of additional trouble.

Leave granted.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

THREE Sonatas for the Piano-forte, with or without the additional Keys, and an Accompaniment for a Flute or Violin; in which are introduced ſeveral favourite Airs. Compoſed, and inſcribed to the Right Honourable Counteſs Coolmondeley, by Joſeph Mazzinghi. 7s. 6d. *Goulding, Phipps, and D'Almaine.*

It is always with pleaſure that we lay our hands on articles from the pen of this ingenious compoſer. Taſte, and a peculiar ſpirit of execution mark, for the moſt part, his inſtrumental productions; and certainly diſtinguiſh the preſent work from the numerous piano-forte compoſitions, which at preſent inundate the town. If we have any thing to object in theſe ſonatas, it is, that the author now and then makes too free with the popular paſſages of our old and well known ballads; as in the twelfth and thirteenth baſes of the opening movement of the firſt piece, and in the fourth line of the ninth page. We take the liberty of recommending Mr. Mazzinghi to avoid theſe trivial reſources, becauſe we know that the native powers of his own imagination render ſuch extrinſic aids unneceſſary; and becauſe we are alſo certain, that, for every idea which he ſubſtitutes of another's, we loſe a real beauty of his own.

Three Sonatas for the Piano-forte or Harpſichord, with an Accompaniment to the firſt for a Violoncello Obligato; to the ſecond for a German Flute; and to the third for a Violin. Compoſed, and reſpectfully dedicated to Miſs Leigh, of Lynn, by George Surr. 7s. 6d. *Rolfe.*

To theſe ſonatas we have the pleaſure to find a moſt reſpectable, though not numerous, liſt of ſubſcribers. The merit of the work juſtifies the patronage, and entitles Mr. Surr to our praiſe. The firſt and ſecond piece contain three movements each, and the third conſiſts of four. They are contraſted with conſiderable ſkill; and the fanciful play of the paſſages in general gives much attraction to the effect. The *modulations* are ingenious without the affectation of ſcience; and the imagination is every where at ſufficient liberty, without wildneſs or breach of licence.

"Neptune and Britannia," a favourite Canzonet for two Voices; ſung with univerſal Applauſe at the Convivial Board. Compoſed by J. Blewit. 1s. *Hodſoll.*

"Neptune and Britannia" is not only defective in all the graces of melody, but in every bar exhibits attempts the moſt feeble at imitation and contrivance; and

in

in many inſtances ſets the moſt common and well-known laws of harmony at defiance. The inhibitions againſt *ſucceeding eighths* and *conſecutive fifths* are no reſtraints upon the adventurous imagination of the compoſer, and the whole exhibits a picture of muſic running mad.

"*Within theſe ſacred Bowers*," *a favourite Song. Compoſed by* M. Mozart. 1s.
Longman and Clementi.

This beautiful little ballad adds another wreath to the brow of Mozart. The melody is ſweetly penſive, and the expreſſion every where forcible and juſt. If its general excellence leaves us any thing to wiſh for, it is the relief of *modulation*, which certainly would have ſtill heightened the effect, both as to air and ſentiment.

Three Sonatas for the Piano-forte, with or without the additional Keys, and an Accompaniment for a Violin or Flute. In which are introduced a favourite Spaniſh Air, The Hanoverian-Waltz, Rule Britannia, &c. Compoſed, and dedicated to Miſs Glyn, by J. L. Hoberecht. 7s. 6d.
Goulding, Phipps, and D'Almaine.

Theſe ſonatas are written with much taſte, and diſcover in the compoſer a clear and experienced knowledge in fingering. The paſſages are for the moſt part flippant and flowing; and the harmony and modulation are judiciouſly conducted. The Spaniſh Air and the German-Waltz greatly enrich the work, and the accompaniment is conſonant and maſterly.

"*A Riddle*," *ſet to Muſic by a young Lady; the Accompaniments by* Mr. Theodore Smith, 1s.
Goulding, Phipps, and D'Almaine.

With this little, ſimple, unaffected air, we are much pleaſed. The melody moves with a graceful eaſe; and the accompaniment by Mr. Smith, is judiciouſly applied. The baſs carries with it ſo much of the character of a *maſter*, that, perhaps, we venture little in attributing that alſo to the ingenious author of the accompaniment.

"*The Poor Orphan Noſegay Girl*," *an admired Ballad, as ſung with univerſal Applauſe at the Theatre-Royal, Drury-Lane, and at ſeveral of the Nobilities' Concerts. Compoſed by an* Amateur. 1s. *Rolfe.*

We find ſome pleaſant eaſy paſſages in this little ballad. We muſt confeſs, that it preſents to the ear nothing very novel or ſtriking; but, at the ſame time, it ranks above the ordinary character of the little vocal productions of the preſent day, and cannot fail to pleaſe the lovers of ſimple and natural melody.

"*Variety*," *a favourite Glee for three Voices, performed at the Crown-and-Anchor Glee-Club. Compoſed by* P. Miller. 1s.
Goulding, Phipps, and D'Almaine.

We have carefully peruſed this Glee, and find it not to be univerſally true, that "Variety is charming." P. Miller's "Variety" exhibits, indeed, a paradox;—it is "Variety" uniformly dull. The melody is common-place and taſteleſs, and the harmony bald and meagre.

Trois grandes Sonates pour le Piano-forte, avec Accompaniment d'un Violon obligé. Compoſées, et dediées à ſa Majeſté la Reine de Pruſſe; par D. Steibelt. *Oeuvre* 27. 8s. *Preſton.*

Theſe elegant ſonatas are every way worthy the talents of their excellent author. Brilliancy and clearneſs of fancy, together with a thorough knowledge of the executive powers of the inſtrument for which he writes, form the leading features of every movement in the pages before us, and place Mr. Steibelt's genius in the moſt ſtriking points of view. The general ſtyle in which the work is written, is calculated both to intereſt the proficient, and to improve the leſs advanced practitioner.

Six Waltzes, compoſed and adapted as Leſſons for the Piano-forte, with Accompaniments for a Tambourine and Triangle (ad libitum); and Inſtructions for performing on the Tambourine; by T. Bolton. 5s.
Goulding, Phipps, and D'Almaine.

In this publication, the lovers of tambourine muſic will find a variety of uſeful hints. The *flamps*, *ſemi-flamps*, the *travale*, the *double-travale*, the *gurgles*, the *baſs*, the *turn*, and other neceſſary particulars, are explained. The waltzes are, for the moſt part, uncommonly pleaſing, and well calculated for tambourine and triangle accompaniments.

A Scotch Air, arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-forte; by A. Betts. 1s. *Betts.*

This Air, as arranged by Mr. Betts, forms a pleaſing little leſſon for the piano-forte. Some of the paſſages are not ſo well diſpoſed for the fingers, as we think all minor exerciſes ſhould be: but, taken in the aggregate, we cannot but approve the method in which the air has been treated; nor can we diſmiſs the article, without recommending it to the notice of all young pupils.

"*Thrice Welcome to thy Native Home*," *a Glee, for two Trebles and a Baſs, with an Accompaniment for two Performers on one Piano-forte. Compoſed by* L. Hoberecht. 2s. 6d.
Goulding, Phipps, and D'Almaine.

The compoſition of this glee, does much honour to the talents of Mr. Hoberecht. The

The idea of the duett accompaniment to a glee is, we believe, novel; the effect however juſtifies the attempt, and diſcovers much knowledge of combination. "The return of a friend from the Weſt-Indies," is the avowed occaſion of writing the words; the ideas of which are poetically fancied, and neatly expreſſed; while the muſic here given to them proves, that the compoſer has conſulted the ſentiment.

The favourite Overture to Almoran and Hamet. Compoſed and adapted for the Piano-forte; by Mr. Sanderſon. 2s. *Longman and Clementi.*

This overture contains five movements, each of which relieves the preceding one with particular addreſs. The whole piece, as a light playful production, is written with much happineſs of effect, and diſplays conſiderable orcheſtral knowledge.

Twelve Marches and Waltzes, adapted for the Piano-forte, with Accompaniments for a Tambourine and Cimbals, or Triangle. Chiefly compoſed for the Band of his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales; by J. Jouve. 5s.

Goulding, Phipps, and D'Almaine.

Theſe pieces, for the moſt part, are highly attractive to the ear, and perfectly calculated to facilitate the progreſs of the juvenile practitioner. The paſſages for the right hand are ſmooth and natural; and the *arpeggio* baſs which generally prevails, forms for the left hand that introductory freedom which quickly leads to the execution of more difficult muſic. Of the different pieces, the moſt pleaſing in our opinion are, Numbers 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, and 11.

THEATRICAL RETROSPECT FOR MARCH, 1800.

A NEW Comic Opera, from the pen of Mr. Franklin, entitled *The Egyptian Feſtival*, was performed at Drury-lane Theatre, on the 11th of this month. This piece is among thoſe productions that deſerve nothing more from the critic than a general cenſure. Neither the heart nor the imagination can find any gratification in the writing. What there is to praiſe in this exhibition, is to be found in the muſic and pageantry. The former, compoſed by Mr. Florio, is not without merit. The overture, a duet ſung by Madame Mara and Mrs. Bland, and a ſong in the ballad ſtyle ſung by Mrs. Bland, are beautiful in their ſeveral kinds. The duet and ſong, which are both in the firſt act, deſerve to be heard by every lover of muſic. The duet, in particular, is fine; and is executed by Madame Mara and Mrs. Bland in a moſt delightful manner.

The ſcenery deſerves particular commendation, for being appropriate and beautiful. But here muſt be ended the praiſe of this piece, even as a ſpectacle; for the proceſſions are copies of things exhibiting every week at both houſes. There is one thing, indeed, that is in part an exception to this obſervation. It is the concluding ſcene; which, though not new, is admirably managed. It is the ſtorming of a caſtle. The working of an Engliſh ſhip of war, in this ſcene, is uncommonly well done.

Mrs. Jordan has appeared during this month at this Theatre, in ſeveral of the characters in which ſhe moſt excels. Her acting is more rich and brilliant than ever. Her *Country Girl*, the firſt character ſhe played this ſeaſon, approaches as nearly to perfection, as is perhaps to be looked for in this moſt difficult art; and her *Lady Conteſt* is ſcarcely inferior.

On the 26th of this month a new muſical after-piece, entitled *St. David's-Day*, was performed at Covent-Garden Theatre. This is an extremely agreeable trifle. Some of the characters are ſimple and intereſting; and others, gay and humorous: the ſtory is ſufficiently good, and very well told. Moſt of the ſongs are peculiarly characteriſtic, and pleaſant.

The compoſer, Mr. Atwood, has contributed his full ſhare to the merit of the whole. The muſic is of that kind which is beſt adapted to ſuch productions. It is chiefly of a popular caſt. A ſong in the ballad ſtyle, ſung by Mr. Townſend in the 2d act, is exceedingly beautiful. There are other airs more elaborate, which are equally ſucceſsful.

Very little objection can be made to any part of the writing of this piece; the author, however, ſhould be told, that his frequent uſe of puns is below the talent he generally evinces.

ALPHABETICAL LIST *of* BANKRUPTCIES *and* DIVIDENDS *announced between the 20th of February and the 20th of March, extracted from the London Gazettes.*

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses)

ADCOCK, B. Syston, victualler. (Collett, Wimburn, and Collett, Chancery-lane)
Ashburner, J. Bolton-le-moors, cotton-spinner. (Hulton and Croft, Bolton-le-moors)
Bridge, J. Leuchfield, clothier. (Duill and Mathews, Temple)
Bury, J. and S. Barnes, Manchester, factors. (Foulkes, Hart-street)
Bone, N. Strand, baker. (Clement, Ratcliffe-highway)
Burton, R. Ivy-lane, book-binder. (Wild, Warwick-sq.)
Brodie, H. Falcon-square, hardwareman. (Webb, St. Thomas's-street)
Bole, J. and R. Packharnis, Manchester, cotton-spinners. (Kay and Renshaw, Manchester)
Brown, J. Manchester, merchant. (Ellis, Curfitor-street)
Bate, J. Stourbridge, draper. (Hunt, Castle-str. Holborn)
Barnett, J. and J. Naden, Stockport, cotton-spinners. (Ellis, Curfitor-street)
Chadwick, J. Captainfold, cotton-manufacturer. (C. Barret, Manchester)
Clark, A. Liverpool, merchant. (Manley and Lewis, Temple)
Cornish, R. Woolston, dealer. (Michell, Union-court)
Coy, W. New Sarum, dealer. (Wegener and West, Redlion-street, Wapping)
Crighton, W. Great St. Helen's, merchant. (Douce and Rivington, Fenchurch-street)
Clegg, J. and J. Cain, Liverpool, grocers. (Battye, Chancery-lane)
Crosby, J. Bath, coach-master. (Gabell, Lincoln's-inn)
Chiltorn, J. Reading, vinter. (Davison, Clement's inn)
Clegg, J. Lymm, cotton-manufacturer. (Kay and Renshaw, Manchester)
Chamberlayne, T. Gwynn's-buildings, coach-maker. (Morris, Temple)
Da Ponte, L. Pall-mall, printer. (Duff, Thavies-inn)
Doughty, T. Market-Raisin, innholder. (Lyon and Collier, Bedford-row)
Dickens, P. Briftol, foap-boiler. (Edmunds, Lincoln's-inn)
Ellis, H. Vedwdeg, and L. Hughes, Pynylon, horfe-dealers. (G. Edmunds, Lincoln's-inn)
Foy, G. Glouceiter-ftreet, Stepney, ferivener. (Bloomfield, Symon's-buildings)
Forder, J. Bartlett's-buildings, merchant. (Day, Pump-court)
Farrer, R. Holbeck, linen-draper. (Bleafdale and Alexander, New-inn)
Green, J. Cherley, calico-manufacturer. (J. Hodgfon, Chancery-lane)
Gevers, W. Pentonville, ftable-keeper. (Kent and Mears, Clifford's-inn)
Green, J. Runfiett, maltfter. (Battye, Chancery-lane)
Gell, W. S. St. Ives, fhopkeeper. (Cooper and Lowe, Southampton-buildings)
Harding, S. Ludlow, linen-draper. (Edmunds, Lincoln's-inn)
Hammer, T. jun. Briftol, grocer. (Gabell, Lincoln's-inn)
Hunt, J. Bath, fhoemaker. (Taylor, Bath)
Jenkins, J. Watling-ftreet, London, and W. Redaway, Manchester, warehoufemen. (Netherfole, Eflex-ftreet)
Kavan, M. Liverpool, fhoemaker. (Windle, Bartlett's-buildings)
Kilborne, S. Desborough, dealer. (Price and Williams, Lincoln's-inn)
Linnecar, A. H. Liverpool, merchant. (Blackftock, Temple)
Lewis, L. Cleveland-ftreet, ftable-keeper. (Clark, New-inn)
Martin, R. and M. Law, Watling-ftreet, warehoufemen. (Swale, Clifford's-inn)
Mills, J. Swanfea, fhipwright. (Price, Lincoln's-inn)
Murray, W. Manchefter, cotton-fpinner. (Sharpe and Eccles, Manchefter)
Martin, R. Briftol, mariner. (Bigg, Hatton-garden)
Martin, R. St. Michael's-alley, bookfeller. (Murphy, Bouverie-ftreet)
Markland, T. Bolton-le-moors, cotton-manufacturer. (J. Croft, Bolton)
Molyneux, W. Halifax, hardware-merchant. (Coulthurft, Bedford-row)
Moon, R. fen. and jun. Greenfield, manufacturers. (Sykes, New-inn)
Mathewman, G. Tadcafter, innkeeper. (Sykes, New-inn)
Norton, J. Oxford-ftreet, haberdafher. (Dixon, Naffau-ftreet)
Newall, T. Dickenfield, cotton-manufacturer. (Kay and Renshaw, Manchefter)
Price, T. Holywell, innkeeper. (Tarrant, Chancery-lane)
Porrall, J. prifoner in the Fleet, merchant. (Williams, Sion-college)
Pratt, C. Cambridge, hair-dreffer. (Owen, Temple)
Pavey, J. G. Horfeley, clothier. (R. Jones, Tooke's-court)
Parr, J. O. London, infurance-broker. (Ward, Bennetts and Greaves, Henrietta-ftreet, Covent-garden)
Priestley, G. Leeds, merchant. (Lambert, Hatton-gard.)
Pearfon, W. Caiftor, liquor-merchant. (Barber, Gray's-inn)
Rogerfon, W. Cerard ftreet, ftatuary. (Allen, Frith-ftr.)
Rider, J. Warrington, fhoemaker. (Hartley, Gray's-inn)
Stevens, G. Eton, innkeeper. (Murphy, Bouverie-ftreet)
Staples, R. T. St. Ives, draper. (Welftead, St. Ives)
Spencer, T. Kingfton, Hull, brewer. (Roffer, Kirby-ftr.)
Steane, W. Anfley, maltfter. (Lodington, Temple)
Thiveat, J. Manchefter, J. Gally, Bread-ftreet, London, and T. Munday, Manchefter, merchants. (Ellis, Curfitor-ftreet)
Turner, J. St. James's-ftreet, filverfmith. (Stacy, Poland-ftreet)
Van Tuyl, P. Haydon-fquare, merchant. (Willett and Anneſley, Finsbury-fquare)
Wimpenny, J. Henley, Yorkfhire, clothier. (Battye, Chancery-lane)
Wilfon, R. Colchefter-ftreet, merchant. (Eaton, Birchin-lane)
Wilkinfon, J. Kingfton, Hull, block-maker. (Roffer, Kirby-ftreet)
Wright, G. and J. Leeds, flax-fpinners. (Scott, Newgate-ftreet)
Wilton, R. South-ftoke, farmer. (Shephard and Addington, Gray's-inn)
Willis, J. and H. Hill, Bull-ftairs, foap-manufacturers. (Comrie, Fleet-ftreet)
Yare, J. Oxford-ftreet, linen-draper. (Nelfon, Swallow-ftreet)

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Aiker, W. Samlesbury, tanner, April 10.
Birkett, T. Barnaby upon the Marfh, cornfactor, March 19.
Birchenough, M. Salford, dyer, March 24.
Beardmore, G. jun. Afhborne, cornfactor, April 1.
Brookes, J. High Holborn, pawnbroker, April 5.
Burford, J. Holborn-bridge, linen-draper, April 7.
Cotsford, F. Bifhop's Stortford, upholfter, May 10.
Critchell, R. Buckland-Newton, fhopkeeper, March 24.
Cafe, S. Fleet-ftreet, haberdafher, April 5.
Chambers, T. Nottingham, coach-maker, March 31.
Cox, J. Stratford, Avon, draper, April 7.
Dutton, S. J. Hopley, and M. C. Williamfon, Liverpool, merchants, March 26.
Danby, J. Leeds, linen-draper, April 1.
Dalton, W. Surrey-fquare, mariner, May 3.
Drew, T. Exeter, linen-draper, March 31.
Edge, J. Blackburn, fhopkeeper, March 24.
Fifher, S. Sheffield, ferivener, April 29.
Felton, A. Salford, fifhmonger, March 22.
Farthing, R. Blakeney, merchant, April 9.
Forfter, C. Poultry, Bookfeller, April 5.
Grimfhaw, R. Gorton, and J. Grimfhaw, Manchefter, merchants, March 10.
Green, T. Upper Thames-ftreet, ironmonger, April 20.
Gibbons, F. Hayes-court, haberdafher, April 12.
Gibbons, J. Oxford-ftreet, Haberdafher, April 19.
Grellier, J. H. Crown-ftreet, feather and fringe-manufacturer, April 5.
Hart, M. Bermondfey-ftreet, merchant, April 1.
Heath, W. Little Coxwell, brickmaker, March 18.
Hambidge, Great Farrington, corn-dealer, March 18.
Harris, T. Chifwell-ftreet, victualler, April 5.
Harris, T. Paul's-court, hofier, April 8.
Jones, H. Dolgoch, maltfter, March 25.
Jones, W. Wolverhampton, porter-brewer, April 26.
Jackfon, J. Hales Owen, mercer, March 22.
Jardine, A. Haverfordweft, fhopkeeper, April 2.
Kent, A. and M. Pemberton, Lime-ftreet-fquare, merchants, March 15.
Knight, M. Gun-dock, Wapping, failcloth-maker, April 5. (final)
Lawfon, S. Rotherhithe, fhip-carver, March 1.
Lucas, J. York-ftreet, linen-draper, April 8.
Lane, B. Freeman's-court, infurance-broker, April 29.
Longftaff, S. Sunderland, fhip-owner, March 25.
Lench, B. J. Curtain-road, horfe-dealer, April 29.
Lea, G. Wild-ftreet, victualler, March 25.
Lewis, W. and J. Douglas, Liverpool, joiners, April 10.
Langley, J. Whitehorfe-lane, carpenter, April 8.
Mann, T. Piccadilly, builder, March 15.
Middleton, D. Middlewich, porter-merchant, March 21.
Nicholfon, M. Howdon, grocer. March 27.
Owen, J. Ludlow, ftationer, March 14.
Onion, E. Briftol, brewer, April 9.
Paty, T. R. Byrchall, and J. Tombs, Union-ftreet, cotton-manufacturers, April 29.
Poyzer, B. Budge-row, chocolate-manufacturer, April 5.
Redfhaw, F. Newcaftle-under-Lyne, upholder, March 19.
Reilley, J. Stafford-ftreet, taylor, April 29.
Rofe, A. Birmingham, button-maker, April 4.
Reith, C. Holborn-hill, linen-draper, March 22.
Scriven, T. fen. and jun. and T. Andrews, Alcefter, needle-makers, April 2.
Stacey, G. Bafingftoke, grocer, April 1.
Taylor, J. Manchefter, machine-maker, April 15.
Tolley, — Strand, Hatter, April 29.
Watfon, H. St. Mary-axe, merchant, April 5.
Webfter, W. Fore-ftreet, linen-draper, March 29.
White, J. Hertford, draper, April 29.
Warburton, W. Sheffield, cutler, March 24.
Walker, W. York, ink-maker, March 27.
Wall, J. New Bond-ftreet, Hatter, April 29.
White, T. Nottingham, victualler, March 31.
Whetton, H. Fore-ftreet, Limehoufe, corn-chandler, April 10.
Williams, G. Tooley-ftreet, cheefemonger, April 5.
Webb, J. jun. Strand, grocer, April 5.
Watkinfon, R. Mairing-tree, grocer, April 16.
Young, S. Burford, fellmonger, March 18.

MARRI-

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON.

Married.] John Hearne, of King's-Bench Walk, Temple, eſq. to Miſs Sarah Bartlett, youngeſt daughter of Thomas Bartlett, eſq. of Portſmouth.

At St. John's Church, Weſtminſter, James Gerrard, eſq. of Cannon-ſtreet, to Miſs Boredoff, of Pinner.

Mr. John Edmonds, of Hatton-Garden, to Miſs Mary Willan, of Mary-le-bonne Park-Farm.

At St George's, Hanover-ſquare, J. F. Falhard, eſq. to Miſs Roche, of Old Bond-ſtreet.

At the ſame place, C. E. De Coetlogon, eſq. to Miſs Edkin, of Newington.

Charles Walcot, eſq. of the Poſt-office, to Mrs. Oſborn, of Turville-court, Bucks.

At St. James's Church, Henry Darlotte, eſq. of the Foreign Poſt-office, to Miſs Troup, of Jamaica.

At St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, Edw. Miller Mundy, eſq. to Miſs Barton, of Pen wortham, Lancaſhire.

Died.] In Upper Thames-ſtreet, Mr. Jonathan Sills, ſen.

In Bryanſtone-ſtreet, Portman-ſquare, Mrs. Fenner.

In Upper Charlotte-ſtr. Fitzroy-ſquare, Mrs. Farrington, wife of R. H. Farrington, eſq.

In High Holborn, Mrs. Soley, wife of Mr. Soley, chymiſt.

On Ludgate Hill, Mr. Richard Townſend.

In Portland-place, after a ſhort illneſs, Mrs. Dupre, widow of the late J. Dupre, formerly governor of Madras.

At Greenwich, aged 83, Mrs. Rebecca Harris.

In New Palace-yard, Weſtminſter, aged 91, Mr. John Jackſon.

Mr. Henry Weſt, many years keeper of the Poultry counter.

In New Ormond-ſtreet, Mrs. Michelſon.

In Queen-Ann-ſtreet, Weſt, Mrs. Berners, wife of C. Berners, eſq. of Wolverſtone-park, Suffolk.

In Baker-ſtreet, Portman-ſquare, aged 80, Henry Roberts, eſq. late of Liſbon.

In Charlotte-ſtreet, Portland-place, aged 80, Mr. Johnſon.

At Vauxhall, aged 21, Mr. Edward Wettenhall, jun.

In Pall Mall, Mrs. Angerſteen, wife of John Julius Angerſteen, eſq.

In Chandos-ſtreet, Covent Garden, Mr. George Hodgſon.

In Millman-ſtreet, Bedford-row, Mrs. Cox, wife of Mr. Cox.

Miſs Louiſa Tierney, ſecond daughter of G. Tierney, eſq.

In Weſton-ſtreet, in the Borough, aged 100, Mrs. Garthſide, a maiden lady.

In the Temple, aged 23, Mr. John Wilkes, jun. ſon of Mr. J. Wilkes, of Milland-houſe, Suſſex.

At Richmond, Mr. Robert Reeve, corn-factor of Mark-lane.

In Throgmorton-ſtreet, Mrs. Dobbs.

In Fenchurch-ſtreet, Mr. Edw. Piercey.

In Serjeant's-inn, Fleet-ſtreet, aged 75, Joſeph Baldwin, eſq. regiſter of the Amicable Society there, and late deputy-clerk of the Crown in Chancery.

At his houſe, at Ponders End, near Enfield, William Fuller, eſq. of Lombard-ſtreet, banker. This gentleman had amaſſed one of the largeſt perſonal eſtates in the kingdom. He was born in 1705, in ſome part of Berkſhire, and, at the age of 14, was ſent to London as an apprentice to a writing maſter, in Tower-ſtreet. He firſt entered into buſineſs, as a principal, in Fenchurch-ſtreet, where he kept a ſchool; but the houſe where he acquired moſt of his fame as a writing-maſter, and much of his wealth, was in Lothbury. The eſtabliſhment of his ſon, naturally became to a man of his prudence and experience, an object for the exerciſe of both. He determined to make him a banker, and placed him as clerk, in the houſe of Hinton, Brown, and Co. Quakers, in Cornhill, to qualify him for the profeſſion he had choſen for him. When this was accompliſhed, the wary father, who was then of an age at which many men, with far leſs fortunes, retire from buſineſs, began his new career as a banker, in partnerſhip with his ſon. Since this epoch in Mr. Fuller's life, more than forty years have elapſed, during which, a ſyſtem of rigid œconomy, bordering on penurioufneſs, has enabled him to collect into one heap, the accumulating profits of a conſiderable banking buſineſs, amounting to a ſum little ſhort of half a million ſterling. The extreme frugality of Mr. Fuller has ſubjected his character to ſome ſhare of ridicule. After all, much muſt be allowed for the peculiarity of a man's habits, who formed his manners after the models of the laſt century, and whoſe morals were derived from the ſchools of Calvin. That Mr. Fuller beſtowed large ſums on public charities, of various deſcriptions, in his life time, is well known; and that he *privately* did many generous acts, may fairly be inferred from the circumſtance of his having entruſted the Rev. Mr. Winter, and others, with conſiderable ſums of money, for objects whom he thought deſerving of relief, with ſtrict injunctions to conceal their benefactor from their knowledge. He has bequeathed the bulk of his large fortune, to his two ſurviving unmarried daughters; the eldeſt of whom is nearly ſeventy years of age, and the youngeſt more than ſixty.

Erratum in the Account of the late Mr. Steevens.

Mr. J. Read of Barnard's-inn, ſhould be Mr. J. *Reed* of *Staples*-inn. This gentleman, and the late Dr. Farmer, were two of the moſt intimate friends of Mr. Steevens.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

WITH ALL MARRIAGES AND DEATHS,

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties.

[**** *Authentic Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received.*]

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

The Rev. Francis Haggitt, prebendary of Durham, has diſcovered, that flour kneaded with bran-water will produce conſiderably more bread, than the ſame quantity of flour when kneaded with plain water.

A ſervant belonging to Meſſrs. Bell and Brown, of Wall's End, Northumberland, late completed his hundredth year, poſſeſſing vigorous health.—His teeth are ſo ſound that he can eat the hardeſt ſhip-biſcuit; and he can read the ſmalleſt print without ſpectacles.

For the better ſupply of the poor at and near Stockton, with the neceſſary article of *milk*, the Biſhop of Durham has let a ſmall farm there, at the old rent, with an allowance beſides, to a proper tenant, on condition of his keeping a large dairy of cows, and ſelling their milk at a half-penny per quart.

The conductors of the Monthly Preceptor have this month awarded their firſt prize, value 3 guineas, to Maſter JOHN NIXON, aged 14, of Mr. Furnaſs's academy at Heddon on the Wall, for his ſolution of their Mathematical queſtion.

Married.] At Durham, Mr. Nich. Proud, linen-draper, to Miſs Emmy Pearſon.

At Mitford, Miles Bowker, eſq. to Miſs Mitford.

At Belford, Mr. John Scott, architect, to Miſs Tate, daughter of J. Tate, of Guizon Mill.

At Sunderland, Mr. Prudder, maſter of a veſſel of that port, to Miſs Sarah Hogarth, late of Carliſle. Mr. Richard Dowell, joiner, to Miſs Smith, of Biſhopſwearmouth.

At Tynemouth, James Juſtice, eſq. of Juſtice Hall, to Miſs E. Campbell of Whitby. Mr. Henry Patterſon, to Miſs Hepple.

At Weſt Boldon, Mr. John Read, to Miſs M. Taylor.

At Merrington, Mr. C. Andrews, to Miſs Willis, of Stockton-upon-Tees.

At Prudhoe Caſtle, Mr. J. Bell, to Miſs E. Byerley, of Overton.

At Whalton, Mr. Blythe, ſurgeon, in Ponteland, to Miſs Aynſley, of Newham.

At Morpeth, Mr. John Hardy, to Miſs Roſetta Galbraith.

At Newcaſtle, Mr. John Clennel, hatter, to Miſs Robſon. Mr. John Summers, of the Cumberland militia, to Miſs Smith.

Died.] At Plauſworth, near Durham, aged 78, Mr. John Darling, farmer.

At Hawkhill, near Alnwick, Miſs Briggs, daughter of Mr. Briggs.

At Barnard's Caſtle, aged 76, Mrs. James, relict of the late J. James, eſq. of Weſt Ackland.

At Bunker's Hill, near Newbottle, Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. S. Smith.

At the Ballaſt Hills, Mrs. Lambton, aged 96.

At Berwick-upon-Tweed, Mr. W. Ferguſon. Mrs. Stephenſon. Mr. Yelloly, maſter-gunner of that garriſon.

Mr. Edward Willoby, thirty-five years town-clerk of that corporation.

At Daltonfield Houſes, near Seaham, in childbed with her ſixteenth child, Mrs. Storey, wife of Mr. Storey, of that place.

At Eaſt Raynton, near Durham, Mr. John Coleman.

At Thurnton, Mr. Joſeph Witham.

At Blythe, Edmund Hannay, eſq. aged 73.

At Cheſter-le-ſtreet, Mrs. Weſt, wife of Mr. Weſt, jun.

At Whickham, aged 86, Mr. Banniſter Bayles.

At Newcaſtle, Mrs. Harvey, tobacconiſt. Mrs. Jane Coulter. Mr. Stephen Parkinſon, one of the ſergeants at mace. Miſs Richardſon, daughter of Mr. Richardſon, ſchoolmaſter.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

A cow fed by Mr. Robert Fiſher, of Denton Holm, was lately ſold at Carliſle for fifty guineas.

Married.] At Cumrew, John Gill, eſq. to Miſs Thompſon, of Carlattan.

At Kendall, Mr. G. Coates, of Norton, to Miſs Han. Whitwell, of Kendall. Mr. Anthony Gough, to Miſs Mary Harriſon. Mr. Robert Shaw, to Miſs Bowneſs.

At Carliſle, Mr Blaylock, grocer, to Miſs Henderſon. Mr. John Baty, grocer, to Miſs M. Fiſher of Denton-holm.

At Bowneſs, Mr. Daniel Clarke, of Kirkbride, to Miſs Nancy Browne, of Whitrigg.

Died.] At Carliſle, Mrs. Coleman, wife of Mr. Coleman, Brazier. Mr. Thomas Gate, watch-maker. Mr. Adam Batey, publican. Mrs. Mary Barnes.

At Whitehaven, aged 70, Samuel Martin, eſq. Mrs. Heſlop, widow of the late Rev. Mr. Heſlop. Mrs. Balfield, widow. Mrs. Younger, wife of John Younger, eſq.

At Workington, Mr. Jer. Thompſon, attorney. Mr. John Wilkes, ſhip-owner, aged 51. Mr. H. Laurence, aged 64.

At Milbeck-under-Skiddaw, aged 73, Mr. Joſeph Adamſon.

At Egremont, aged 56, Mrs. Curwen, wife of Mr. Richard Curwen.

At Botcherly, near Carliſle, aged 93, Mrs. Mary Holme, one of the people called quakers; ſhe had never known an hour's illneſs, and

and was engaged in ſpinning on the day of her death.

At Carleton, near Carliſle, aged 83, Mrs. Ann Harrington, wife of Mr. Harrington.

At Cockermouth, aged 87, Mrs. Leys. Mrs. Ann Peele, mother of Mr. Peele, ſurgeon.

At Redmayne, aged 86, Mrs. Mary Poole.

At Goat, Mr. Borriſkill, maſon, aged 85.

At Keſwick, in an advanced age, Mrs. Leyburn.

At Stainburn, Mrs. M. Stockdale, aged 67.

At Old Gretna, Mr. R. Burrel, a reſpectable farmer, aged 85.

At Caldegate, near Carliſle, Mrs. Ann Dockray.

At Newfieldhead, Stanwix, aged 64, Mr. David Davidſon.

At Kirkandrews, on Eden, aged 81, Mrs. Stordy.

At Longburgh, Mr. Richard Weighman, aged 88.

At Hatcliff, near Heſket-newmarket, of a malignant ſore throat, the infant ſon of Thomas Alcorn, aged *four years and five months*, whoſe weight, at his death, could not be leſs than *nine ſtone!* He meaſured, in length, *four feet and five inches*; and, though very corpulent, he poſſeſſed wonderful bodily action, with uncommon ſtrength, and his mental capacity ſurpaſſed that of his years. For the laſt two years, his food conſiſted principally of bread, milk, and water; the latter of which he drank daily at a favourite ſpring, and in great quantity.

YORKSHIRE.

At York aſſizes, ten priſoners were capitally convicted; viz. Mary Thorpe and Michael Simpſon for murder; Sarah Balley and John M'Williams for forgery; W. Dalrymple for a robbery, to the amount of two thouſand guineas; and five others.

A new bank was opened at Pontefract, on the 1ſt inſtant, under the firm of Leatham, Jackſon, Tew, and Trueman.

Twenty-three ſhips have been fitted out at Hull, for the Greenland fiſhery this year, ſixteen of which have proceeded on their voyage.

The Rev. Charles WELLBELOVED, at the requeſt of the congregation of Proteſtant Diſſenters at York, has publiſhed a ſermon, written with reference to the charges brought againſt thoſe who maintain the doctrine of the divine unity in the ſtricteſt ſenſe, by Dr. Horſley, in which the principles of the Roman Catholics and Unitarians are contraſted.

Married.] At York, Cha. Con. Stanley, eſq. of Acklam, to Miſs Mackdonald of York.

At Leeds, Mr. Deakin, ſciſſors-maker, to Miſs Smith, daughter of Mr. Smith, bookſeller, of Sheffield. Mr. Conſtantine, cheeſemonger, to Mrs. Wetherill, of Bedale. Mr. John Fiſh, chief conſtable, to Miſs Franks. Mr. Teale, linen-draper, to Miſs Inkerſley.

At Dinſdale, near Catterick, Mr. Hickſon, of Hornby Lodge, to Miſs Barker.

At Sculcoates, Mr. Henry Byron, raff-merchant, at Scarborough, to Miſs Thornton, of Hull.

At Knareſborough, Wm. Strickland, eſq. of Farnham, to Miſs Buſſey, of Knareſborough.

At Braithwell, Mr. Wm. Tofield, of Wath-upon-Dearne, merchant, to Miſs Watterney, of Braithwell.

At Skipton, Mr. Wm. Smith, plumber and glazier, to Miſs Ellen Hargrave.

At Otley, Mr. W. Hardwick, corndealer, to Miſs S. Thompſon.

At Snaith, Mr. T. Waud, to Miſs H. Appleyard. Mr. Thomas Righley, of Cannock, Staffordſhire, to Miſs Mary Carter.

At Mirfield, Mr. John Haigh, to Miſs Lee.

At Dalton, Mr. Wm. Horſfall, to Miſs Stancliffe.

At Malton, Mr. Whitby, merchant, to Miſs Hutchinſon, of Hunmanby.

At Wakefield, Mr. John Sinior, bailiff, to Miſs E. Beſt, of Farnley.

At Sheffield, Mr. Armitage, of Mouſehole Forge, near Barnſley, to Miſs Davis, of Sheffield.

Died.] At York, Mr. Mittchell and Mrs. Jarman, of the theatre; the latter had played the character of Elvira, in Pizarro, on the evening preceding her death.

The Rev. Hewley Baines, of Bell Hall, aged 79. Mr. John Hardcaſtle, of the White Swan-inn.

Whilſt attending divine ſervice at the cathedral, Mr. George Remſhaw.

At Leeds, Mrs. Knowles, wife of Mr. A. Knowles, china-man. Miſs E. Hodgſon, daughter of Mr. W. Hodgſon. Mrs. Rogerſon, wife of Mr. Rogerſon. Mr. Benjamin Stocks, ſkinner, &c. Mr. Lambert, late cloth-dreſſer. Mr. John Lee, ſaddler. Mr. John Kirby, malſter.

At Hull, Miſs Margaret Mayfield, aged 36. Mr. Benjamin Metcalf, ſhip-owner, aged 55; he was an elder brother and warden of the Trinity Houſe, and captain of the company of Volunteer Artillery raiſed by that houſe.

Mr. John Newton, ſhip-owner, aged 65. Miſs Heſſey, daughter of Mr. W. Heſſey. The wife of Johnſon Littledale, eſq. Mr. Thomas Hall, woollen-draper. Mrs. Maxwell, wife of Mr. R. Maxwell, ſhip-owner. Aged 84, Mrs. Coulſon, relict of the late Alderman Edward Coulſon. Mrs. Carlill, aged 37, wife of Mr. John Cartill, merchant. Mrs. Robinſon, widow of the late John Robinſon, woollen-draper. Aged 37, Mr. Thomas Bramwell, hatter. Aged 87, Mr. John Johnſon.

At Scarborough, in one week, Mrs. Tate, aged 96; Mr. Crumpton, aged 94; and Mr. Dealtry, aged 94;—total 284. Aged 63, Mr. G. Beilby, late of Cowlam. Maſter White,

White, ſon of Captain C. White of the Veſtal frigate.

At Healy, near Sheffield, Mrs. Allott.

At Beverley, Mrs. Legard, only ſurviving child of the late Sir Thomas Legard, of Ganton, bart. Mr. T. Winſpear, aged 32. Mrs. Bowman, widow of the late Rev. T. Bowman.

At Paul, the ſiſter of Mrs. C. Stovin.

At Darlington, Gideon Phillips, eſq. a quaker, an abſtemious, moral man, and a well-bred, accompliſhed gentleman; he evinced the bias of his political ſentiments, by bequeathing to H. Combe, eſq. the preſent Lord Mayor of London, 500l. and to R. B. Sheridan, eſq. 100 guineas.—Mr. John Harriſon, a quaker.

At Skipton, Mrs. Scofield.

At Bank Salford, Mrs. Ackers, wife of H. Ackers, eſq.

At Whiſton, near Rotherham, Mr. Whitehead, farmer.

At Kirklington, Mrs. Pickerſgill, wife of Mr. Pickerſgill.

At Wallhead, near Hallifax, Mrs. Cooper.

At Pontefract, Mrs. Lambe, widow of the late Alderman Lambe.

At Sheffield, Mrs. Sutcliffe, wife of Mr. Sutcliffe, druggiſt. Mrs. Gray.

At Barnſley, Richard Pickering, eſq. ſurgeon, &c.

At Hallifax, Samuel Waterhouſe, eſq. merchant, and one of the King's Juſtices of the Peace for the Weſt Riding.

At Fieldhouſe, near Hallifax, aged 81, Mr. James Lord, of Todmorton.

At Thorpe, near Leeds, Mr. Wriggleſworth, farmer.

At Hunmanby, near Bridlington, Mrs. Wrangham, wife of the Rev. Francis Wrangham, vicar of that pariſh, and daughter of Col. Creyke, of Marton.

At Patrington, Mr. Benjamin Peacock.

At Whitby, Capt. Joſeph Watſon, of Workington.

At Knareſborough, Mr. Richard Collins, formerly an eminent woollen-draper, in that town.

At Dudley Hill, near Bradford, Mrs. Field, wife of Mr. George Field.

At Sheepſear, near Leeds, aged 68, Mrs. Parkinſon, wife of Mr. Parkinſon.

At Morton, near Bingley, aged 63, Mr. R. Cumberleach, an eminent farmer.

At Idle, near Bradford, aged 81, Mrs. Core.

At Tadcaſter, Mrs. Candler, relict of Wm. Candler, eſq. of Acomb, near York.

At St. Ann's, near Hallifax, Miſs Thompſon, daughter of J. Thompſon, eſq.

At Shaw Hill, near Chorley, Mrs. Croſſe.

At Reniſhaw, near Sheffield, Miſs Sitwell, daughter of S. Sitwell, eſq. M. P.

At Wakefield, aged 57, Mr. John Moon. Mr. W. Backhouſe, aged 23. Mr. Joſeph Chippendale, brazier. Richard Linnecar, eſq. one of the coroners for the Weſt Riding, aged 78.

At Maſton, in Craven, aged 87, Mrs. Roundell, relict of the late D. Roundell.

At Richmond, Mrs. Bowes, wife of Mr. C. Bowes, ſurgeon.

At Wath-upon-Dearne, Mrs. Brooke, wife of Mr. Brooke attorney.

At Doncaſter, aged 89, Mrs. Whitaker, a maiden lady. Miſs Eyre, daughter of the late Mr. Eyre, of Newton Farm.

At Haughend, near Hallifax, aged 82, John Lea, eſq.

At Howden, Miſs Hannah Whitaker, daughter of J. Whitaker, eſq. aged 24.

At Bradford, Mr. Tommes Atkinſon, merchant, and captain of the Bradford volunteers. Mr. John Duckworth, comb-maker.

LANCASHIRE.

The docks of Liverpool are filled with African ſlave ſhips; on the ſterns of which are painted, in large characters, "allowed to carry 300 ſlaves;" on others 220, 218, &c. &c.

The men who robbed the Wigan mails, in October, December, and February laſt, are all taken.

At Tidſley Banks, in the pariſh of Leigh, within ſix weeks, lately have died, five perſons, whoſe ages together make 471 years, or an average of 94 each.

Married.] At Preſton, Wm. Hartley, eſq. of the Pottery, near Leeds, to Miſs Hayes.

At Lower Darwin, Mr. James Croft, to Miſs Marſden.

At Lough, Mr. James Greenough, liquor-merchant, to Miſs Iſherwood.

At Dalton, in Furneſs, Mr. Mawſon of Ulverſton, to Mrs. Jackſon.

At Manchester, Mr. Robert Townſon, manufacturer, to Miſs Lawrence. Mr. Wm. Learon, linen-draper, to Miſs Bane of the Groves, near Tatten-hall, Cheſhire.

At Liverpool, Mr. Cha. Aug. Hudſon, merchant, to Miſs Reece of Clotton, Cheſhire. Mr. C. Angus, merchant, to Miſs M'Quiſtin, daughter of Mr. M'Quiſtin.

At Wharton, near Lancaſter, Mr. John Watſon, of Berwick-hall, to Miſs Dawſon, of Prieſt Hutton.

At Ulverſton, Mr. James Butcher, ſpirit-merchant, to Miſs Daws.

Died.] At Preſton, Mrs. Bolton, wife of George Bolton, eſq. banker, and major in the royal volunteers of that place. Mr. Swainſon, linen-draper.

At Lancaſter, Mr. Willis, grocer. Mrs. Brayſhay, wife of Thomas Brayſhay, eſq.

At Ribcheſter, the Rev. Iſaac Relph, of Seberham.

At Winſtanley, near Wigan, Wm. Banks, eſq.

At Glaſſon, near Lancaſter, Mrs. Keen, wife of Mr. Keen, who left her well in bed when he aroſe, and at breakfaſt-time ſhe was found dead.

At

At Aſhton-under-line, Mr. Wm. Barlow, cotton-manufacturer.

At Spotland Bridge, near Rochdale, Mr. R. Leach, an eminent merchant.

At Clithero, Mrs. Wilſon, wife of Mr. Wilſon of the Swan-inn.

At Aycliffe, near Darlington, aged 71, Mrs. Boyd, relict of R. Boyd, eſq. formerly of Shincliffe.

At Holden Clough, near Leeds, Mr. Jer. Carter.

At Skurton, near Lancaſter, Mr. Robert Houſeman, malſter.

At Eccleſton, near Preſcott, Thomas Ferguſon, aged 97; as a ſailor, ſoldier, and penſioner, he had been in the pay of government 81 years.

At Bury, Mrs. Anlezar, aged 78.

At Manchester, Miſs Dewhurſt.

At Liverpool, aged 85, Mrs. Simpſon. Mr. John M'Knight, merchant. Mrs. Bold, aged 80. Mr Richmond, apothecary.

At Winwick, the Rev. J. Lowe, A.M. at an advanced age.

At Cartmel, Mrs. Robinſon, mother of the late Mr. Aſkew.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Market Drayton, Mr. W. Ridgeway, chemiſt, &c. to Miſs Walker, of Cheſter.

At Cheſter, Mr. W. Hale, butcher, to Mrs. Crane.

At Frodſham, John Golborne, eſq. to Miſs A. F. Boydell, of Trevallyn Hall.

Died.] At Cheſter, Charles Panton, eſq. one of the members of that corporation.

Mrs. Edwards, wife of Mr. Edwards.

At Little Abbey Court, at an advanced age, the well-known Mr. Bowcock, painter.

At Nantwich, Mr. Keay, tobacconiſt.

DERBYSHIRE.

At Derby aſſizes, five perſons received ſentence of death, for capital offences.

Married.] E. M. Mundy, eſq. eldeſt ſon of E. M. Mundy, eſq. of Shipley, M. P. for the county of Derby, to Miſs Barton, daughter of James Barton, eſq. of Penwortham, Lancaſhire.

At Wirkworth, Mrr Drewry, printer of Derby, to Miſs Sweatenam, daughter of J. Sweatenam, eſq. of Wigwell Hall.

Died.] At Derby, Mrs. Ward, widow of the late Mr. Ward, ſilk-throwſter. Aged 56, Mr. R. Wright, ſurgeon.

At Mickleover, aged 73, Mrs. Whitehouſe.

At Stanton, near Derby, Mr. T. Taylor.

At Stavely Netherthorpe, Miſs Prime, daughter of J. M. Prime, eſq.

At Aſhborne, Mrs. Walhouſe, relict of the late M. Walhouſe, eſq. of Hatherton, near Sheffield.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

At Nottingham aſſizes, Abraham Whitaker and John Atkinſon, for uttering two forged one pound Bank of England notes, were ſentenced to death.

At Sutton-upon-Trent, the harveſt for the year 1799, was, after much difficulty and exertion, terminated on the firſt of March inſtant, by getting home a field of beans in excellent condition.

Married.] At Mansfield, Mr. Johnſon, tanner, to Miſs Maſon.

Died.] At Nottingham, Miſs Wood, a maiden lady.

At Southwell, Mr Matthew Burridge; ſeveral years perpetual overſeer of that pariſh, and an admirable baſs ſinger in the collegiate church.

At Bankwood Farm, near Southwell, Mrs. Green.

At Bingham, Mr. Timm, malſter.

At Kelham, Mrs. Cotton, a widow lady, aged 85.

At Newark, Mr. R. Heppinſtall, butcher. Aged 75, Mrs. Clarke, wife of Mr. Clarke, baſket-maker.

At Thurgaſton, near Southwell, Mr. Dodd, ſchoolmaſter.

LEICESTERSHIRE AND RUTLANDSHIRE.

A poor woman, at Caſterton, in Rutland, has been ſafely delivered of three children, who, with the mother, are likely to do well.

Married.] At Leiceſter, Mr. Joſeph Dalby, hoſier, to Miſs Dale, of Aſhbourne, Derbyſhire. Mr. John Cumberland, hoſier, to Miſs Smith, of Birmingham, niece to the late R. Bakewell, eſq. of Diſhley. Mr. D. Webb, hoſier, to Miſs Davis, daughter of the Rev. H. Davis of Great Wigſtone.

At Hinckley, Mr. Edward Orrall, carrier, to Miſs Pollard.

At Markfield, Mr. Toon, draper, to Miſs Admitt.

At Great Wigſtone, the Rev. W. Worthington, B. A. of Pratling Parva, to Miſs Clarke.

At Cotteſmore, Mr. William Laxton, farmer, to Miſs Abbey.

Died.] At Leiceſter, Mrs. Dowley, wife of Mr. James Dowley, hatter; ſhe was engaged in her domeſtic concerns, in perfect health and ſpirits, when ſhe dropped down, and inſtantly expired.

B. Everard, ſhoemaker. Mr. Poynton, iron-merchant, aged 46. Mrs. Greatorex. Mr. Thomas Smart, late an eminent manufacturer here.

At Loughborough, aged 74, the Rev. Wm. Middleton, thirty-five years rector of Hathern, of which place he had previouſly been curate fifteen years.

At Melton-Mowbray, Mr. Brewſter.

At Snareſton Lodge, the lady of S. Madden, eſq.

At Blaby, aged 71, Mrs. Grace Halford.

At Enderby, aged 92, Mrs. Cramant, formerly of Leiceſter.

At Packington, the Rev. John Jacques, vicar of that pariſh.

At Redmile, aged 69, the wife of the Rev. Hen. Hough, rector of that place.

At

At Edmondthorpe, Mr. John Boſworth, farmer.

At Tickencote, Mr. Henry Turner, aged 63.

At Clipſham, aged 78, Mr. Speed, farmer.

At Uppingham, aged 82, Mrs. Grant.

At Oakham, Mrs. Bentley, wife of Mr. Bentley, ſaddler.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

On Tueſday, Feb. 25, one Hudſon brought his wife into Stafford market-place, and diſpoſed of her by public auction, after many biddings, at five ſhillings and five pence!

Married.] At Eccleſhall, the Rev. J. H. Powell, of Plextol, Kent, to Mrs. Fountaine, of Chappel-Allerton.

Died.] At Uttoxeter, aged 46, Mrs. Higgott, widow of the late Mr. Higgott, attorney. Aged 78, Mrs. S. Bentley.

At Crakermarſh, Mrs. Giſborne, relict of the late John Giſborne, eſq. of Derby.

At Leek, Simon Debank, eſq. ſome years ago ſheriff of this county.

[*In our laſt, we gave many inſtances of longevity and recent mortailty at Burton-upon-Trent, to which we now add the following.*]

At Burton, aged 46, Charles Leeſon, gent. Aged 91, Mr. Joſeph Bladon. Aged 23, Mrs. Hume, wife of A. Hume, eſq. Aged 66, Mr. George Hardy. Aged 78, Wm. Worthington, gent. Aged 40, Mrs. Mary Dawſon. At Branſton, near Burton, aged 89, Mrs. Mary Lea. Aged 72, Mrs. Mary Starkey, Miſs Mary Starkey, her daughter, aged 20.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

A ſea unicorn was lately caught at Frieſtone.

At Lincoln aſſizes, three perſons were capitally convicted.

Nine ladies have died at Boſton, in the courſe of the preſent winter, whoſe ages made upwards of 70 years each.

Married.] At Stamford, Mr. Edward Aſkew, to Mrs. Barnard, widow of Mr. Barnard, late of Eſſendon, Rutland. Mr. Alliſon, of the 7th Light Dragoons, to Mrs. Norcliffe, draper. Mr. Pearſon, of the R. S. Lincoln Militia, to Mrs. Addleſhaw. Mr. John Handley, of the ſame regiment, to Miſs J. B. Carrington, of Boſton.

At Lincoln, Mr. Truſloe, of the 28th Light Dragoons, to Miſs Bennett.

At Heckington, Mr. Thomas Teeſdale, of Boſton, to Mrs. Wetherall.

At Hundleby, Mr. B. Hudſon, to Miſs M. Pogſon.

At Great Steeping, Mr. John Taylor, to Miſs Mary Moore.

At Boſton, Mr. Granger, to Mrs. Darwin.

At Tid, St. Mary, after a courtſhip of 12 hours, Mr. W. Hydes, to Miſs E. Huſon;—the bridegroom had buried his former wife, with whom he had lived twenty years, the preceding evening.

Died.] At Barton, Mrs. Marris, relict of the late T. Marris, eſq.

At Reeveſby, Mr. John Mackinder, grazier, aged 54.

At Lincoln, aged 46, Mr. John Berley, cork-cutter.

At Hundleby, Mr. Maulkinſon, grazier.

At Wainfleet-All Saints, Mr. Wm. Maulkinſon, wheelwright.

On her way to Bath, the Hon. Mrs. Moore, of Stamford.

At Rippingale, Mr. Joſeph Nunnale.

At Langtoft, Mr. John Whitehead, ſhoemaker.

At Billingborough, Mr. R. Bowcock.

Near Spalding, Mr. Joſeph Godwin, of Crowland; who fell off one of his own boats and was drowned.

At Grantham, Mrs. Allen, wife of Mr. Allen; ſhe had been talking chearfully with ſome friends but a few minutes before ſhe dropt down and expired.

At Little Gonerby, near Grantham, Mrs. Tubney, wife of Mr. Tubney, ſurgeon.

At Spilſby, Mr. Thomas Collis, ſurgeon.

At Alford, Mr. S. Duckering, grazier.

At Boſton, Mrs. Wilby, relict of the late Mr. York, one of the aldermen of Stamford. Aged 70, Mrs. Peat.

At Falkingham, the widow Chambers, aged 79. Of 570 inhabitants, ſhe is the only perſon that has died there ſince September laſt.

At Spalding, aged 79, Mr. John Lamb, merchant. Aged 17, Mr. George Carter, ſon of Mrs. Carter. An amiable youth.

WARWICKSHIRE.

The houſe at Stratford-upon-Avon, in which the immortal Shakſpeare was born, is at preſent inhabited by a *butcher*, who has put up in his ſhop the following curious board:

"Shakſpeare was born here,
N. B. A horſe and cart to let."

Married.] At Kennilworth, Walter Watkins, eſq. of Llydyadyway, Herts, to Miſs Taylor.

Died.] At Ayleſbury Houſe, Packwood, John Merry, eſq.

At Harbury, near Southam, Mr. Wm. Dodd, farmer; his death was occaſioned by taking corroſive ſublimate of Mercury, by miſtake, inſtead of ſalts.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Shrewſbury, Mr. Stephens, ſhoemaker, to Miſs Heath.

At Ludlow, Mr. Wm. Whitefoot, to Miſs E. Marſton of Caoſton Hall.

At Wollerton, Mr. Smout, to Miſs Corfield.

At Wem, Mr. W. Aſhford, to Miſs Kynaſton.

At Whitchurch, Mr. Edward Barlow, cooper, to Miſs Ebery. Mr. Sader, farmer, of Wirſwall, to Mrs. Meate, of Whitchurch.

At Wellington, Mr. Thomas Hawley, of Cauſe Caſtle, to Miſs de Reimer, of Wellington.

At

At Hodnet, Mr. Richard Watkins, aged 18, to Miſs Sarah Maddocks, aged 17. Mr. Thomas Clift, of Kenſtone, to Miſs Morris.

At the Lyth, Mr. Deakin, to Miſs Phillips, of Woodhall.

At Meole, Mr. John Morgan, of the Croſs Green, to Miſs Ebury, of the Old Heath.

At Madeley, Mr. Heſlop, of Ketley, to Miſs E. Davis, of Lawley, near Wellington.

At Baſchurch, Mr. Till, of Mountford Bridge, to Miſs Woolrich, of Little Neſs.

Died.] At Whitchurch, Mrs. Alcherley, widow of the late Mr. Alcherley.

At Biſhop's Caſtle, without previous indiſpoſition, Thomas Beale, eſq. of Heath Houſe, one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace for this county.

At Longnor, Mr. Samuel Jones, aged 45.

At Lee, Miſs Hatchett, eldeſt daughter of R. B. Hatchett; a lady who was truly benevolent, and excelled in every virtue.

At Stoney Stretton, aged 84, Mr. Munſlow.

At Oſweſtry, aged 75, Mr. Joſeph Salter. Mr. Jon. Barff, attorney at law. Mr. J. G. Phillips, aged 22. Mr. Green, ſchoolmaſter.

At Cleobury, Mrs. Flavel, wife of Mr. Flavel.

At New Houſe, Mrs. Pitt.

At Broſeley, Mr. George Hartſhorn, of the Lion-inn.

At Church Stretton, Mrs. Edwards, wife of Mr. J. Edwards.

At Felton Butter, Mr. Price.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

At Worceſter aſſizes, John and Richard Lane, two brothers, were convicted of the wilful murder of their uncle, Thomas Good, of Redmarley, for which they have been ſince executed. Seven others received ſentence of death, for various crimes, all of whom, except Sampſon Jones, were reprieved; and one who was capitally convicted, remains for ſentence till next aſſizes.

Hops, in Worceſter market, on Saturday, the 15th of March, yielded from 14l. to 15l. 10s. per cwt.

Married.] At Worceſter, Rev. Joſeph Shapland, vicar of St. Peter's, to Miſs Whitmore, daughter of George Whitmore, eſq. of Slaughter, Glouceſterſhire. Mr. R. Child, coal-merchant, to Miſs E. Band.

At Droitwich, Mr. Thomas Gale, attorney, to Miſs Groom.

At Feckenham, Mr. R. Woodward, to Mrs. Paine.

At North Piddle, Mr. Wm. Smith, of Upton Shodſbury, to Miſs Eſther Robbins.

At Malvern-Houſe, John Surman, eſq. to Miſs S. Waſher, of Seaford.

At Cropthorne, Mr. Wm. Lockſley, attorney at law, of Eveſham, to Miſs Haydon, of Charlton.

At Kidderminſter, the Rev. Tho. Weaver, of Shrewſbury, to Miſs Roberts.

At Leigh, Mr. Hall, of the Seed Farm, Cradley, Herts, to Miſs Bradford, of Leigh.

Died.] At Worceſter, Mrs. Welles, mother of Mr. Welles, attorney. Mr. Hodges. Mr. Daniel George, baker. Mr. Dyer, china-painter.

At Dudley, Mr. Banſon, dyer.

At Tenbury, Mrs. Barnbrook, late of Rochford.

At Redditch, Mrs. Moore.

At Barbourne, Mr. Yerrow Arrowſmith, ſon of Yer. Arrowſmith, eſq. of the Rydd Green.

At Feckenham, aged 85, Mrs. Curnock. Mr. Joſeph Lloyd. Mr. John Weſton. Mrs. Farmer.

At Malvern, Miſs Lucy Stokes, daughter of Mrs. Stokes.

At King's Norton, aged 72, Mr. Lyndon, and, aged 75, Mrs. Lyndon; they had been married upwards of fifty years.

HEREFORDSHIRE AND MONMOUTHSHIRE.

At a late meeting of the Herefordſhire Agricultural Society, it was reſolved to give premiums of 1s. per buſhel, for the firſt two hundred buſhels of new potatoes brought to Hereford market, not later than Auguſt; and a ſimilar premium for the firſt fifty buſhels produced in the ſeveral other market towns in the county.

Married.] At Yardley, Mr. Cha. Wells, nail-factor, to Miſs Hopkins, of Blackley Hall.

At Hereford. Mr. Morris, attorney, to Miſs M. Coleman, both of Leominſter.

Died.] At his houſe, near Roſs, Daniel Dew, eſq. one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace for the county of Durham.

At Whitchurch, the Rev. Charles Jones, of Hardwick.

At Ledbury, Mrs. Jarvis, relict of the late Mr. Jarvis, ſurgeon.

At Eaton, near Leominſter, Margarett Mapp, aged 109; ſhe retained her faculties to the laſt; and, having a very retentive memory, could repeat, with wonderful preciſion, many circumſtances which happened in the reign of Queen Anne.

At Cheſhunt, aged 59, the Rev. Samuel Worſley, where he had been, upwards of thirty-five years, paſtor of a diſſenting congregation.

At Brackwood, Miſs Witham, daughter of T. Witham, eſq. and ſiſter of Col. Witham, of the Guards.

At Witherſtone, near Holme Lacy, the Rev. John Hughes, rector of Stretton, *juxta* ſugwas—a truly honeſt man.

At Hereford, Mr. Charles Sugar. Mr. R. Tully, pawnbroker.

At Leominſter, aged 77, Mr. Edward Coleman, attorney, ſenior of that corporation, of which he had been a member forty years.

At Lower Bullingham, aged 91, Mrs. Prince, mother of Mr. P. Prince.

At Woolhopes, aged 61, Mrs. Gregory, relict of W. C. Gregory, eſq.

At Walford, Mrs. Weſtfaling, relict of the Rev. J. Weſtfaling, vicar of Hope Manſel.

At Monmouth, Mr. Philip Thomas; he went to bed in the higheſt health and ſpirits, and, in two hours afterwards was found dead.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

In order to encourage the cultivation of potatoes, a patriotic clergyman near Glouceſter, has intimated to the farmers of the pariſhes with which he is connected, that he ſhall this year relinquish his claim of tythes on the crops of that article, whatever may be their extent.

At Glouceſter aſſizes, eight perſons were capitally convicted, and received ſentence of death.

Married.] At Weſterleigh, Mr. Wm. Page, of Wotton-under-edge, to Miſs E. Tuck, of May's Hill.

At Severn-Stoke, John Bick, eſq. of Tredington, to Miſs Boulter, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Boulter.

At Wotton-under-edge, James Lloyd Harris, eſq. of Stone Houſe, to Miſs Burland, daughter of Dr. Burland, of Wotton-under-edge. Mr. Joſeph Cox, of Birmingham, to Miſs S. Adey.

At Clifton, Benjamin Aplin, eſq. to Miſs F. Grant, both of Bath.

At Stapleton, Mr. John Byard, bruſh-maker, of Bath, to Mrs. Berrow, widow of the late Mr. J. Berrow, of Briſtol.

Died.] At Glouceſter, Miſs M. A. Jones, eldeſt daughter of Mr Jones, bruſh-maker.

At Cheltenham, aged 78, Mr. Edward Timbrell.

At Durſley, Mr. Edward Miller.

At Stapleton, Thomas Smyth, eſq. youngeſt ſon of Sir James Smyth, bart. of Aſhton Court, Somerſet.

At Tetbury, Mr. R. Biſhop, an opulent corn-factor. Mrs. Browning, widow of the late Mr. Browning, malſter. Mrs. Rich, ſen.

At Thornbury, in an advanced age, Mrs. Orton, a maiden lady.

At the Hot-wells, Miſs Paul, daughter of Mr. Paul, treaſurer of the Bath and Briſtol theatres. Miſs Pratt, eldeſt daughter of Mr. Pratt, of Staple Grove, near Taunton.

OXFORDSHIRE.

At Oxford aſſizes, one convict received ſentence of death.

Married.] At Oxford, Rob. S. Wood, ſen. eſq. of Oſmington, Dorſet, to Miſs M. V. Holmes.

Died.] At Chipping Norton, aged 74, Mr. J. Predy, late of Dunſtew.

At Biceſter, Mr. John Kent, linen-draper.

At Banbury, aged 84, Mrs. D. Clarkſon.

At Oxford, Mrs. Eliz. Etty, widow of the late Mr. James Etty, wine-merchant. Aged 65, Edward Tawney, eſq. ſenior Alderman, of Oxford.

At Charlbury, aged 43, Mr. R. Harris.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

The aſſizes at Northampton proved maiden.

Married.] At Courteenhall, Mr. E. Brittain, ſadler, of Stoney Stratford, to Miſs E. Johnſon, of Courteenhall.

At Woodford, Mr. John Satchell, of Kettering, to Miſs S. Burdett.

At Wellingborough, Mr. Moore, ſurgeon, to Miſs H. Banks.

Died.] At Northampton, Mr. Wm. Linnel, whiteſmith. Mr. Gimſon, at the Ship. Mrs. Bennet. Mrs. Eliz. Wright.

At Daventry, Samuel Clay, eſq.

At Peterborough, Mr. Peter Ellis, formerly of the Angel-inn. Mrs. Hart, wife of Mr. G. Hart.

At King's Thorpe, the lady of E. L. Percival, eſq. one of the daughters of the late Lord George Manners Sutton.

At Thorney, near Peterborough, aged 34, Mr. W. Brown, ſurgeon, &c.

At Clipſtone, Mr. Roger Nethercoat, a very opulent farmer, &c.

At Dallington, Mrs. Earl, mother of Mr. R. Earl, farmer, &c.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

At Ayleſbury aſſizes, three priſoners received ſentence of death, for highway robbery.

A curious cauſe was tried at this aſſize between Mr. Groom, a reſpectable farmer, and Lord Sandwich, Maſter of the King's Hounds, and others. Mr. Groom had attempted to ſtop his Majeſty and his party, in chaſe, from paſſing over, and doing miſchief to his grounds, and having failed in ſo doing, he brought this action for the damages done.—After a trial of five hours, he was nonſuited.

Married.] At Buckingham, Cha. Walcot, eſq. of the poſt-office, to Mrs. Oſborn, of Turville court.

Died.] At Wendover, Miſs Amelia Smith, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Smith, vicar of that place.

At Oundle, Mr. John Nichols, ſchoolmaſter.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

At Huntingdon aſſizes, Jonathan Fox and John Cowling, for horſe ſtealing, received ſentence of death.

Died.] At Yaxley, near Stilton, Mr. Andrews, who weighed thirty-ſix ſtone.

At Norman Croſs-inn, near Stilton, Mrs. Tomkiſſon.

At Sibſon, near Wansford, aged 68, Mr. W. Allen.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The royal aſſent has lately been given to an act for draining the fen lands, in the pariſhes of Maney, Upwell, Welney, Downham, Witcham, &c. in the Iſle of Ely.

The long depending cauſe between the Univerſity of Cambridge, and the heirs of the late Sir W. Downing, having been decided in chancery, in favour of the former, DOWNING COLLEGE, for which the baronet bequeathed his large property, is to be immediately eſtabliſhed.

At Cambridge aſſizes, John Long, aged only

only 17, was capitally convicted of a burglary, and ſentenced to die, but afterwards reprieved.

Died.] At Wood-Ditton, Mr. Dobito, farmer, who was found dead in his bed.

At Hillrow, near Haddenham, aged 81, Mr. Edward Bates, farmer.

At Cambridge, aged 72, Mrs. Lunn. Mr. James Eaves, joiner.

At Newmarket, Mr. Poppleton, perfumer, &c. Mrs. Bryant, wife of Mr. R. Bryant.

At Wiſbech, Mr. Green, dealer in oil, &c. he had conſtantly attended Stamford Midlent Fair for nearly half a century.

Aged 84, Mrs. Mayhew, relict of the late Rev. A. Mayhew.

At Linton, Thomas Brewſter, eſq. Captain in the Northumberland Militia.

NORFOLK.

An Agricultural Society is about to be eſtabliſhed at Lynn, upon the plan lately recommended by the Board of Agriculture.

There is now living at Tharſton, the widow Rope, of the great age of 104 years, who has had twelve children; ſhe walked a mile from home and back again laſt ſummer. Her ſenſes are very perfect.

Married.] At Norwich, Sarjeant-major Roberts, of the 9th regt. of foot, to Miſs S. Sheppard.

At Wells, Lieut. Bruce, commander of his Majeſty's gun-brig, Bruiſer, to Miſs Lydia Maſſingham.

Died.] At Swaffham, aged 75, Mrs. Suſan Smith, a maiden lady. Aged 88, Mrs. Simpſon, mother of Mr. Tiffin. Aged 76, Mrs. D. Wright, mother of Mrs. Smith. Aged 76, Mrs. Martin, wife of Mr. Charles Martin. Aged 76, Mrs. Hall. The above ages united amount to 391. Between January and November laſt, ſixteen other perſons died at this place, whoſe ages amounted to 1195 years.

At Norwich, aged 65, Mr. J. Nicholls. Aged 59, Mr. John Prentice, cooper. Miſs Sarah Rayner, aged 27. Mrs. Winſon, aged 50. Mrs. Ann Parlour, aged 55. Aged 59, the Rev. Stephen Buckle, rector of All Saints and St. Julian, in Norwich. Robt. Suffield, eſq. aged 61. Mrs. Mottram. Mrs. Hutchinſon, relict of Mr. R. Hutchinſon, goldſmith. Mrs. Mary Springall, aged 62. Aged 73, Mrs. Smyth, mother of the Rev Charles Smyth. Aged 73, Mrs. Burcham, relict of the Rev. J. Burcham. Aged 70, Mrs. Woodcocke. Aged 88, Mrs. Ann Blackbourn.

At Weſt Walton, the Rev. L. Framingham, rector of a mediety of that pariſh, and vicar of Rougham.

At Burnham-market, aged 87, Mr. Michael Duving.

At Harleſton, Mr. Thomas Pallant, ſurgeon, &c.

At Gunton, aged 84, Mrs. Ann Harwood, a maiden lady, daughter of T. Harwood, eſq. who was mayor of Norwich in 1728.

At Eaſt Harling, aged 88, Mrs. Dean, mother of the Rev. Mr. Dean of that place.

At Methwold, Mr. G. Eyres, farmer.

At Downham, Mr. J. R. Rix, ſchoolmaſter, aged 40.

At Ayleſham, the Rev. Wm. Taſſell, vicar of that place, and formerly a minor-canon of Canterbury Cathedral.

At Lynn, Mrs. Horncaſtle, wife of Mr. Horncaſtle, formerly poſt-maſter of Lynn.

At Yarmouth, Mr. M. Chiſwell, bookſeller.

At Eaſton, Mr. Vincent, farmer, who ſurvived his wife only ten days.

At Wells, Mrs. Hall, widow of the late Mr. Hall, watchmaker.

At Fakenham, aged 24, Miſs Jones, daughter of the late James Jones, eſq.

At Oulton, near Ayleſham, Coulſton Bell, eſq. a Juſtice of the Peace.

At South Burlington, aged 81, Mr. Tho. Wright, farmer.

At Caiſtor, aged 62, Mrs. Mary Cogman.

At Middleton, aged 45, Mr. Tho. Jackſon, farmer.

At Illington, aged 54, Mr. Gates, farmer.

SUFFOLK.

Sixteen perſons of Riſbridge Hundred have lately been convicted, before the ſitting juſtices, of having uſed improper weights, &c. and have paid the penalties inflicted.

Died.] At Ipſwich, aged 73, Gibſon Mann, eſq. Mrs. Ranſome, wife of Mr. Ranſome, iron-founder; one of the ſociety of quakers.

At Haverhill, Mrs. Piper, wife of Mr. Piper.

At Brandeſton-hall, aged 83, the relict of John Revett, eſq.

At Bury, aged 41, Mr. Thomas Huſtler, an eminent grocer, and one of the burgeſſes of that corporation. Aged 88, R. Adamſon, eſq. formerly of Wereham, and 23 years an eminent merchant, at Stockholm.

At Bungay, Mr. Van Kamp, formerly an eminent attorney of great practice.

ESSEX.

At Chelmsford aſſizes, Henry Hundſon, a boy of *eleven years of age*, was capitally convicted of ſtealing various bank notes out of the letters from the poſt-office at Chelmsford. After paſſing ſentence of death, the judge informed him, that he would probably receive the royal mercy, and he afterwards reſpited him till the firſt of May. Nine other culprits received ſentence of death.

The following remarkable occurrence happened at this aſſizes. — John Taylor having been found *guilty* of uttering a forged note for 820l. 10s. and the judge being about to pronounce his ſentence of death, it was accidentally diſcovered, that a Chriſtian name was *ſpelt at length* in the indictment, but *curtailed* on the note, which proved fatal to the proſecution. The jury were therefore directed to reconſider their verdict, and the priſoner was immediately diſcharged.

Married.] At Braintree, Mr. Joſeph Bennett, tea-dealer, to Miſs Rolfe.

At Dedham, Major Harcourt Maſter, of the 52d regt. of foot, to Miſs Sophia Newman.

At Colcheſter, Mr. Mansfield, miller, to Miſs Farran, daughter of Mr. Farran, ſeedsman.

Died.] At Miſtley, Geo. Bridges, eſq.

At Terling, Mrs. Wiltſhire, wife of Mr. Witſhire, jun.

At Colcheſter, Mr. John Day, ſurgeon.

At Writtle, R. Sharpe eſq.

At Harwich, Mr. John Hines, aged 19, ſon of Mr. R. Hines.

At Prittlewell, Mrs. Milburn, wife of Mr. C. Milburn.

At High Eaſter, aged 80, Mr. R. Burton.

At Stock, aged 63, Mr. Thomas Perry, ſchoolmaſter.

At Little Barfield Hall, aged 91, Mrs. Wale, relict of Henry Wale, eſq.

At Chelmsford, Mr. W. Hanley. Mr. G. Bentley, of the White Lion.

KENT.

The election for a repreſentative for the city of Canterbury, in the room of the late George Gipps, eſq. commenced on Tueſday the 25th of March. The mayor opened the hall between nine and ten, in a very manly ſpeech, requeſting an impartial hearing of every perſon; and after the acts of parliament had been read, Mr. Watſon was propoſed and ſeconded; and when he had made his ſpeech, juſt as the ſheriff was on the point of propoſing him to the freemen, Mr. Frend made a long ſpeech on the preſent ſtate of the times, and the qualities of a repreſentative; in which, calling upon the citizens to look round for a proper repreſentative in their own body, he was interrupted by a great ſhout of Royle! Royle! Thus Mr. Royle, the mayor, was made a candidate by acclamations, and the ſheriff then propoſed the two names, Watſon and Royle, to the hall, and declared the ſhew of hands to be in favour of the latter. A poll was then demanded by Mr. Watſon, which continued open two days and a half, when the ſheriff declared the majority of votes to be in favour of Mr. Watſon; the numbers being for the Hon. George Watſon, 476; for Joſeph Royle, eſq. 248; but a proteſt was made againſt the return by ſeveral perſons on the ground, that he was not a citizen. There was no canvaſſing for Mr. Royle, nor was any money ſpent by or for him.

Married.] The Rev. John Henry Powell, of Plaxtol, to Mrs. Fountaine, widow of the late Wm. Fountaine, eſq. of Leeds.

At Milton, Mr. John Lane, of Graveſend, aged 69, to Mrs. Maſterman, aged 75. This makes the 5th time of the bridegroom's marriage, and the 2d of the bride's.

At the Palace, in Maidſtone, aged 74, the Rev. John Denne, who was miniſter of that parith 47 years.

At Upper Deal, Mr. Alexander Hayman, plumber, to Miſs E. Harriſon. Mr. Docker, ſurgeon of the Military Hoſpital, to Miſs Star, of Dover.

At Streatham, S. L. Sainſbury, eſq. to Miſs Hutton.

At the Prince Charles, near Canterbury, Mr. Henry Levi, jew-rabbi, aged 55, to Miſs Sophia Abrahams, aged 21.

Died.] At Canterbury, General Dawſon, formerly lieutenant governor of the Iſle of Mann, where he reſided, much reſpected, nearly 20 years. Lieutenant Forſter, of the 55th regiment. Mr. Robert Allen, peruke-maker, in St. Dunſtan's. Mrs. Ann Culme. Mr. Martin, collar-maker, in St. Dunſtan's. Mrs. Sheldon, wife of the Rev. Mr. John Sheldon.

At Smarden, Mr. Thomas Weller, who dropped dead as he was at work in a field.

At Wootton's Green, Mr. George Cook, farmer.

At Little Mongeham, Mr. Ladd, farmer.

At Rocheſter, Mr. Stephen Taylor, who had been governor of the poor 20 years. Mrs. M'Gowan, ſiſter-in-law to the Rev. Mr. Jones.

At Oſpringe, Mr. Richard Bent, aged 77. His mother is now living, aged 100, and his ſiſter, aged 75.

At Chatham, Mrs. Mary Merryfield, daughter of Mr. John Parr.

At Marden, aged 89, Mr. Wm. Standen. Within a few days of each other, Mr. and Mrs. Gibbons.

At Wareham, Mrs. Martin, aged 73.

At Folkeſtone, aged 52, Mr. Stephen Kennett, cooper. Aged 74, Mr. Wm. Haſtings, maſter-gunner of the Fort.

At Oſtham, in a very advanced age, Mrs. Knell.

At Chart Sutton, Mr. Humphrey, wife of Mr. J. B. Humphrey.

At Maidſtone, aged 86, Mr. John Normington, late of W. Farleigh.

At Otham, Mrs. Ann Horne, daughter of the late Rev. S. Horne, rector of that pariſh.

At Chiſlett-Court, Mrs. Denne, wife of Mr. Denne, of Canterbury, banker.

SURRY.

Died.] At Sutton, the Rev. Giles Hatch, who had been 33 years rector of that pariſh.

At Stoke, near Guilford, J. Andrews, eſq. Tho. Holles Pain, eſq. of Red-Hall, Burſton.

SUSSEX.

One night early in the month, the tide at Brighton roſe, notwithſtanding a ſtrong north wind, to a very unuſual height, and ſwept away ſeveral fiſhing-boats that lay on the beach. Such a phenomenon has not happened there within the recollection of the oldeſt inhabitant.

Married.] At Petworth, Geo. Millwood, eſq. of Chicheſter, to Miſs E. Meall, daughter of the late W. Meall, of Bracknall, Berks.

At Seaford, John Surman, eſq. of Malvernhouſe, Worceſterſhire, to Miſs Suſan Waſher, daughter of W. Waſher, eſq. of Seaford.

Died,

Died.] At Haſtings, aged 71, Mrs. Boys, relict of S. Boys, eſq. late of Hawkſhurſt, Kent.

At Lewes, Mrs. Moore, wife of Mr. Moore, ſurgeon. Mr. John Richards, formerly an ironmonger and cheeſe-factor. Mr. John Maxwell, carpenter, whoſe wife died ſuddenly, only three days before him. They have left ten children.

At Horſham, Mrs. Mitchell, wife of Mr. J. Mitchell.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] H. S. Blanckby, eſq. his majeſty's conſul for Majorca, Minorca, &c. to Miſs Richards, of Fulham-houſe.

At Reading, Mr. Webb, to Mrs. Dewe.

Died.] At Swallowfield, ſuddenly, the Rev. Mr. Gayton, curate of that place. He has left a widow and nine children.

At Reading, aged 73, Mrs. Spicer, widow of the Rev. Mr. Spicer. Edward Williams, eſq. formerly in partnerſhip with the late Mr. Alderman Kirkman, of London. Mr. Button, of the George-inn. At Mrs. Young's, Mrs. Priddle, late of London, aged 80.

At Newbury, Mr. Cha. King, apothecary.

At Wokingham, aged 74, Mrs. Chaplin.

At Windſor, Mr. Jealous, one of the police-officers of Bow-ſtreet, appointed to attend his majeſty.

HAMPSHIRE.

The barns and out-houſe of Mr. James May, at Odiham, in which was a large quantity of wheat, barley and hay, were lately wilfully ſet on fire and deſtroyed. A ſimilar outrage has alſo taken place at farmer Gray's, at Chapel Grimſtead, Wilts.

At Newport market, on Saturday March 8, wheat fell 40s. per load. Bread, at Cowes, was 2s. 9d. per gallon, at the ſame time; and coals 52s. to 55s. per chaldron.

Married.] At Upper Clatford, Mr. Wm. Dowling, of Enham, to Miſs A. Dowling, of Upper Clatford. Mr. Vincent, maltſter, of Whitchurch, to Miſs Earle, of Winton. — Wavell, eſq. captain in the Knighton volunteers, to Miſs Bruce, of Ryde.

At Stoke, Mr. J. G. Wilkinſon, attorney-at-law, to Miſs Sarradine, ſiſter to Captain Sarradine, of the Royal Navy.

At Wincheſter, Captain Newland, of the 62d foot, to Miſs Stevens.

At Kingſton, Captain Heward, in the Oporto trade, to Miſs Yeates, of Portſmouth. Mr. Gibbs, tallow chandler, of Portſea, to Miſs Lawler, of Portſmouth.

Died.] Lately at Wickham, aged 78, the Rev. Dr. Joſeph Wharton, rector of that pariſh, and prebendary of Wincheſter; of whom further particulars will be given in our next Number.

At Stratfield Turgiſs, Mrs. Mary Neville, wife of Mr. Neville.

At Newport, Iſle of Wight, Miſs Eliz. Tucker, daughter of Mr. John Tucker.

At Winnall, near Winton, Mr. Thomas Treadgold, miller.

At Southampton, Miſs Ann Brimyard, daughter of Mr. Brimyard, at the Dolphin's-inn. Henry Hartley, eſq. who had been twice mayor of Southampton. Mrs. Tompkins, wife of Mr. Tomkins, collector of Exciſe. Miſs Lee, only daughter of P. Lee, eſq. Mr. Joſeph Barnard.

At Portſmouth, Mrs. Edwards, wife of Capt. Edwards, of the Royal Navy. At an advanced age, Mr. Kitſon. Mr Tho. Elliott, maſter of his majeſty's ſhip, Alecto. Aged 76, Mr. A. Jefferies, boatſwain of Portſmouth-yard. He was an able ſeaman in the Royal Navy, in the year 1743; made boatſwain of the Enterprize, in 1745; ſerved with the late Admiral Sir Charles Knowles, in the war of 1748; and laſtly, afloat with Admiral Boſcowen. He was appointed to Portſmouth-yard in 1762. He was a man of ſtrict integrity, revered by the ſeamen, regarded by his officers, and reſpected by every one.

At Portſea, Mrs. Hope, wife of R. Hope, eſq. purſer of the Puiſſant.

At Weevil, Mr. H. Munday, cooper.

At St. Croſs, Mr. Wm. Cole, one of the aldermen of Romſey.

WILTSHIRE.

At Devizes, on the 6th inſtant, wheat fell 8s. per quarter, making 12s. in eight days; and on the following Thurſday, it declined 1s. more.

A cauſe of conſiderable importance to trade was tried at this aſſizes. A maltſter brought an action againſt a dealer at Wallop, for introducing a perſon of Briſtol, as a man of character and property, who afterwards turned out the reverſe; and it appearing that the plantiff had been knowingly deceived, a verdict was found in his favour.

On the morning of Friday the 7th of March, about nine o'clock a luminous and diſtinct *perhelion*, or mock ſun, was ſeen by ſeveral perſons in Saliſbury. It was due weſt, about 10 or 12 degrees from the real ſun, and nearly of the ſame altitude.

Married.] At Saliſbury, Walter Ray, eſq. late of the 1ſt Dragoon guards, to Miſs Huſſey, daughter of the late T. Huſſey, eſq.

At Broadchalk, John White, eſq. of Shaftſbury, to Miſs E. South, youngeſt daughter of the late T. South, eſq. of Donhead, St. Andrew.

At Wootton Baſſett, Mr. Holbrow, of Wondſwell-court, Glouceſter, to Miſs Sarney, late of Reading.

At Tilſhead, the Rev. Mr. Gauntlett, to Miſs A. J. Davies, of Briſtol.

Died.] At Saliſbury, Mrs. Keele, wife of Mr. D. M. Keele, of the Poſt-office. Aged 78, Mrs. Lee, relict of the late John Lee Hill, eſq. of W. Cholderton, and firſt couſin to his late Grace, Webbe Seymour, Duke of Somerſet.

At Warminſter, Mr. Cha. Jacques, of the Angel-inn.

At Clarendon-Park, near Saliſbury, Mrs. Perry, widow of the late W. Perry.

At Troop, near Saliſbury, Mrs. Rooke, wife of Mr. J. Rooke.

At

At Chippenham, the Rev. C. H. Hardwicke, biſhop of St. Mary-hall, Cambridge.

At Woolley, near Bradford, J. Baſkerville, eſq. many years a deputy-lieutenant of this county.

At Melkſham, Mr. Mitchell, formerly a dancing-maſter, at Bath.

At Bramdean, Lieut. W. W. Gomm, of the royal navy.

DORSETSHIRE.

In the very extenſive pariſh of St. James in the town of Shaftſbury, not one perſon has died for twelve months paſt.

At Dorcheſter aſſizes, one perſon was capitally convicted, and ſentenced to death, but afterwards reprieved.

In Shaftſbury market, on Saturday the 22d of February, butter fell three-pence halfpenny per pound.

Married.] James Gore, eſq. of Morden lodge, to Miſs Gregory, daughter of Captain Gregory, of the royal navy.

Mr. G. Melmoth, jun. of Sherborne, to Miſs Guppy, of Sandford.

Mr. Thomas Homer, of Affpiddle, to Miſs Green, of Turner's Piddle.

Mr. William Taylor, of Bradford Peverell, to Miſs Clapcott, of Blandford St. Mary.

Died.] At Silton, Mr. H. Wheatley, a very opulent farmer.

At Shafteſbury, Mr. R. Buckland, attorney at law.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

A ſubſcription has been entered into at Briſtol, headed by the mayor, which amount to 15,500l. to be appropriated, under the direction of a committee, to the purchaſe of grain and flour for the more effectual ſupply of the inhabitants. The gentlemen who promoted this ſcheme have already ſecured the poſitive preference of the cargoes of three ſhips now at Hamburgh, actually laden with wheat, and which may be ſoon expected to arrive.

An anonymous benefactor, has lately ſent to the committee of the Briſtol infirmary, 150l. towards enabling it the better to contend with the preſſure of the times!

Married.] At Bath, the Rev. Fra. Warre, of Taunton, to Miſs L. C Popham. Mr. Edwards, ſurgeon, of Walcot, to Miſs Emma Tatlock. Mr. C. J. de Gourbillon du Vallon, to Miſs J. Ducheſtel. Thomas Barnard, eſq. to Miſs Suſan Lillington of London. Mr. J. Godby, hoſier, to Miſs A. Lillington. Mr. William Withers, of Norton St. Phillips, to Miſs Pearce, of Norridge farm, near Warminſter.

At Frome, Rev. Peter Wood, vicar of Broadway and Ruſpar, in Suſſex, to Miſs Ellen Shephard, of Bath.

At Briſtol, Mr. Don Harwood, of Stapleton, carpenter, to Miſs Hannah Holder, grocer, of this city. Mr. William Watts, jun. plumber, to Miſs Veale.

At Cucklington, Mr. Charles Gatehouſe, to Miſs Sweatman of Orchard, Dorſet.

At Wellow, Mr. Richard Roſſiter, to Mrs. C. Laughrin, of Combhay.

At Bathwick, Mr. William Wiltſhire, to Miſs R. Holdſtock, of Walcot.

At Paulton, Mr. Joſeph Shore, grocer, to Miſs Elliott, of the Hotwells.

At Eaſt Stower, Mr. W. Crocker, to Miſs Ann Godwin.

At Wincanton, Mr. William Phillips, cheeſemonger, to Miſs F. Dyke, of Rodgrove farm.

Mr. J. Corniſh, of Briſtol, to Miſs M. Thomas, of London.

Died.] At Bath, Miſs Mary May, eldeſt daughter of the late Roſe Hering May, eſq. of Jamaica. Mr. Perks, butcher. Miſs Heaven, at the lower rooms. Aged 54, Captain James Clelland, formerly in the Jamaica trade. Aged 71, Mrs. Cheſter, relict of the late governor Cheſter. Mr. Walter Lloyd, a man of exemplary good conduct through life. Sir Thomas Shireley, bart. of Oathall, Suſſex, aged 72, many years commander in chief of the Iſlands of Antigua, St. Chriſtophers, &c.

Aged 20, Lieutenant Kearns, of the 35th Reg. of foot. Mrs. Greenway, wife of the late Mr. Greenway, in Claverton-ſtreet. Mr. Giles Fiſher. Richard Vincent, eſq. Mrs. Carpenter, wife of Mr. J. Carpenter. Miſs Sarah Keane. Thomas Power, eſq. of Sydcot. Miſs E. H. Story, a young lady of ſingular beauty and accompliſhments: whilſt dancing at the upper aſſembly-rooms, in the midſt of health and ſpirits, ſhe was ſeized with illneſs, carried home and died: ſhe was the third daughter of George Story, eſq. of Biſhop-Wearmouth, in the county of Durham.

At Briſtol, Mrs. Judeth Campbell, wife of W. Campbell, eſq. of New Milns in Jamaica. Aged 90, Mrs. Ann Powell. Mr. Charles Withrington, ſecond ſon of Mr. Withrington, in St. James's, aged 21. Miſs Ann Carter, eldeſt daughter of Mr. E. Carter.

At Arnos vale, John Cave, eſq. of this city, a gentleman whoſe ſterling worth will never die in the remembrance of thoſe who knew him beſt.

On Redcliff parade, aged 77, Mrs. F. Vigor, only ſiſter of the late R. Vigor, of this city. Mr. George Martin, formerly a linen-draper, in Wine-ſtreet. Mrs. Wiſe, wife of Mr. Wiſe, jeweller.

At Milton-houſe, near Wells, Miſs Oldham, daughter of J. Oldham, eſq. of Caynham-court, Salop.

At Staple-grove, near Taunton, Miſs Pratt, daughter of Mr. Pratt.

At Maiden-Bradley, Mr. Cox, malſter.

At Broomfield, Richard Croſs, eſq. one of his majeſty's juſtices of the peace, for this county.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At Exeter, Mr. William Froom druggiſt, to Miſs Jacobs, daughter of Mr. S. Jacobs, Innkeeper. The Rev. Mr. Valentine, of Clayhaydon, to Miſs Sarah Baker, daughter of the Rev. Nicholas Baker, vicar of Martock.

At

At Tiverton, the Rev. R. Lane, of Coffleet, to Miſs L. Dennis, daughter of L. Dennis, Eſq. of Aſhley, near Tiverton.

At Southmolton, J. S. Fownes, Eſq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Miſs F. Ilbert, daughter of the late W. Ilbert, Eſq. of Brownringſleigh.

At Rattery, Mr. William Cocker, aged 105. who till within two days of his death retained the uſe of his limbs and faculties; he was carried to the grave by his grandſons, and followed by 139 of his children, grand children, and great grand children.

At Exeter, the Rev. Charles Churchill, M. A. prebendary of St. Peter's, and 50 years vicar of the pariſh of St. Thomas the Apoſtle. Mrs. Baker, a reſpectable widow lady. Mrs. Phillips, wife of Mr. D. Phillips, builder.

CORNWALL.

Married.] At St. Hilary, William Millett Eſq to Miſs Hitchins, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Hitchins, vicar of that pariſh.

Died] At Mouſhole, near Penzance, aged 80, Mr. John Wills.

*** *The principal Marriages and Deaths in Wales, Scotland and Ireland, are deferred till our next, for want of room.*

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE peculiar ſituation of ſome of the principal ſtates of Europe, which has for ſeveral years paſt contributed to throw an additional proportion of foreign trade into the hands of the merchants of this country, continues to increaſe this proportion, and conſequently to enable us to ſupport a conſiderable part of the enormous expence of the war, from which this comparative monopoly of foreign trade ariſes. From the vaſt returns of our extended commerce, combined with our manufactures and domeſtic induſtry, we are now enabled to raiſe upwards of twenty millions of revenue, notwithſtanding the further ſums raiſed by taxes of a different nature, a conſiderable part of which depends, though leſs directly, on the profits of trade. The increaſe of foreign commerce generally implies an increaſe of ſhipping, though not always in the ſame proportion, as from trading to different places or in different commodities, the ſame veſſels may in one year tranſport articles of much greater value than in another; the tonnage of ſhipping employed in the merchants ſervice at preſent is 1,400,000, valued at 11,500,000,

The number of veſſels of different deſcriptions that arrive annually in the port of *London* is about 13,500; and the actual value of the goods imported from foreign parts amounts to thirty millions. The exports conſiſt of about twelve millions in value of Britiſh manufactures and fourteen millions of foreign merchandize, together 26,000,000. The value of the goods imported in 9000 coaſting veſſels averaged at 500l. each is 4,500,000l.; and the value of the goods exported by about 7000 of theſe coaſters, at 1000l. each, is 7,000,000l. making with the foreign trade, the total value of the property, ſhipt and unſhipt, in the port of London in one year 67,500,000l. For the better ſecurity and accommodation of this great proportion of our commerce, ſome ſteps have at length been taken; the propoſed canal and docks, in the Iſle of Dogs, are begun, and as the ſeaſon advances the progreſs will be more conſiderable. We cannot however but regret, that the general conviction with reſpect to the nature and magnitude of the evils to be remedied, did not produce greater unanimity, with reſpect to the moſt eligible mode of removing them; and that particular intereſts or prejudices ſhould have divided the abilities and means which, united, might have accompliſhed the object in a ſuperior and more adequate manner. The diſtance of the Iſle of Dogs from the preſent ſeat of trade is an inconvenience that will be very ſtrongly felt by every perſon in London connected with the Weſt India trade; and we have little doubt, that if docks are alſo formed at Wapping, almoſt every ſhip which is at liberty to uſe either will prefer the latter.

The ſcarcity of *proviſions*, and their conſequent great advance in price, have naturally drawn the attention of ſome of our merchants to articles of this deſcription; though there can be no doubt they would have been more ready to tranſmit their orders to other countries, and leſs ſtrict in the limitation of them, had it not been for the recollection of the injudicious interference of government on a ſimilar occaſion a few years ſince, in purchaſing corn abroad on the public account, as it is evident individuals muſt act with much diſadvantage and uncertainty under a competition of this nature, while the benefit to the country is probably leſs than it would be if the importation was wholly left to the merchants; for there can be little doubt that while the price here of corn, or any other article, is ſuch as to afford a reaſonable profit on importation, orders will be ſent for as much as can be obtained, and if the price is not ſuch as to afford this profit, there can be little occaſion for importation at all. At preſent the aſſiſtance of government has been confined to bounty on importation, on the principle of indemnity to the importer for the difference between a certain price and the average price when the corn ſhall arrive. All common kinds of proviſion and moſt articles which can be in any way ſubſtituted for them, may at preſent be imported duty free, yet they continue to advance in price; Carolina rice is at preſent from 46s. to 48s. per Cwt. Eaſt India ditto, from 42s. to 44s.

The neceſſity of raiſing additional revenue has cauſed the following new duties to be impoſed, commencing from the 24th of February laſt, viz. An additional duty of one penny on every gallon of fermented wort or waſh made in England, from malt or any kind of grain, or of waſh or liquor brewed or made from any kind of Britiſh materials, or from any mixture therewith for extracting *ſpirits* for home conſumption. Alſo on every gallon of wort or waſh from melaſſes or ſugar, which ſhall be diſtilled into Spirits, on or before the 1ſt of June next; with a further

duty

duty of one halfpenny per gallon on the latter after the 1ſt of June. Additional duties have likewiſe been granted on Spirits made in Scotland and imported into England; alſo on Brandy, Rum, and other foreign ſpirits imported. The act paſſed in the preſent ſeſſion of parliament to prohibit the making of low wines or ſpirits, from wheat or other ſorts of grain, or from meal, flour or bran, in Scotland, has been continued to the 1ſt of February, 1801. An additional exciſe duty of 5 per cent. has likewiſe been laid on all *tea* ſold by the Eaſt India Company for 2s. 6d. per pound or upwards, from the 24th of February, or which having been ſold ſhould be found in any warehouſe belonging to the company after that day; to be computed on the groſs prices at which the tea ſhall be, or ſhall have been ſold. Though this duty does not extend to the loweſt priced teas it produced an immediate advance of ſuch teas at leaſt equal to the amount of the new duty.

The quantity of wrought *copper* exported during the year 1799 was 97,125 Cwt. 2 qrs. 7 lb., and the nominal value thereof £.515s.043 os. 4*d*. The average price of wrought copper exported during the year appears, by the declarations of the exporters, to have been 129s. per Cwt. and agreeably to that rate the total value of the above copper is £626,459 19s. 6*d*. The quantity of *braſs* exported in the courſe of the year 1799 was 77,033 Cwt. 3 qrs. 16 lb. and the nominal value thereof £346,652 15s.; the nominal and real value of plated ware exported was £18,172 8s. od. The average price of the wrought braſs exported, appears by the declarations of the exporters to have been £7 14s. 8*d*. per Cwt. and agreeably to that rate, the total value of the above braſs amounting to 77,033 Cwt. 3 qrs. 16lb. is £595,728 15s. 5*d*. According to theſe accounts it appears that although the high price of copper and braſs has continued, and even increaſed, during the laſt year, the quantity exported has been greater than during ſeveral years preceding.

Since our laſt, *raw ſugars* have not experienced any material alteration in price, but refined ſugars are higher; lumps are at preſent from 94 to 110s. ſingle loaves, 107 to 118s. powder loaves, 110 to 125s. tips, 60 to 69s. middles 65 to 80s. and faces 82 to 90s.

Coffee is rather lower; ordinary at preſent from 110 to 124s. middling 125 to 129s. good 130 to 139s. and fine 140 to 157s.

The importations from Rotterdam, Oſtend and Calais, continue; the articles imported being chiefly Geneva, ox, cow, and horſe hides, calf ſkins raw and tanned, madder, clover-ſeed, ſtarch, cheeſe, &c.

*** *The Communications of our Friends, who reſide in Manufacturing Diſtricts or Sea-Ports, to this Article, will be acceptable.*

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE buſineſs of huſbandry has proceeded without much interruption during the greateſt part of the month, in all the ſouthern and many of the northern diſtricts, the plough has been almoſt conſtantly employed; a great deal of land has of courſe been broken up and prepared for the reception of different ſorts of crops. Much oats and ſome barley has been already ſown. The bean and earlier potatoe crops too have in ſome places been put into the ground.

Good ſeed of every ſort is ſcarce and difficult to be obtained, that of potatoes now is at a moſt enormous price. This cauſe we are fearful may operate in ſome degree to leſſen the extent of grounds intended for the growth of ſuch crops.

The young wheats, from the ſudden ſharp froſts and the cold eaſterly winds, have been a little checked in their growth, and have not quite ſo healthy an appearance as might now be expected. Some indeed of thoſe that were *late* ſown, are only juſt beginning to ſhew themſelves above the ſurface of the ground.

The latter part of the month has been uncommonly favourable for harrowing, rolling and putting the graſs and hay lands into complete order, as well as for the ſowing of all ſorts of graſs-ſeeds and much buſineſs of this kind has been performed, eſpecially in the vicinity of London and many large towns.

Grain. The prices of this article ſtill continue extremely high, it would ſeem however, probable from many circumſtances, that ſome diminution muſt ſoon take place. The rate of wheat in Mark-lane is at preſent from 80 to 122s. the quarter; the average of England and Wales is 108s. 10d. and of barley 58s 6d.

Potatoes in the London markets are from 8 to 18s. the hundred weight, and but few that are really good.

Cattle-turnips being now either wholly conſumed by the ſheep and neat cattle, or deſtroyed by the ſeverity of the repeated froſts, and hay continuing in moſt places extravagantly dear, it is evident that the ſupplies of *fat* ſtock muſt conſiderably diminiſh in the markets, and that of courſe an augmentation of price in different kinds of butchers meat muſt take place, probably for moſt or all of the ſpring months. In Smithfield market at this time, beef is from 3s. 8d. to 5s. 4d. mutton, from 5s. to 6s. Veal, from 4s. to 6s. pork, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 8d. per ſtone of 8 lbs. ſinking the offal.

Hay. This continues a moſt ſcarce and expenſive article in moſt of the diſtricts of the kingdom; but in the northern ones not quite ſo much wanted as laſt year. In ſome provincial ſituations it now ſells at the enormous price of ſeven pounds per ton. In St. James's market it is from 72 to 132s. per load.

Straw is higher than our laſt return. In St. James's market it is from 54 to 63s.

Horſes are rather on the advance, eſpecially thoſe for the ſaddle.